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Ninth Nonaligned Conference

FBIS-EEU-89-173-S *8 September 1989*

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Further Speeches From 4 Sep Afternoon Session

Tanzania's Mwinyi Speaks

LD0709090789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2040 GMT 4 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG)—Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, taking the floor at the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade this afternoon, said that it was of a historical importance that the ninth non-aligned summit was being held in the country of a co-founder of the non-aligned movement, Tito.

The Tanzanian president underscored that the non-aligned movement must integrate itself into the contemporary tendencies and re-examine the priorities of its strategy of action.

He said that Tanzania called for peaceful solutions to regional crises and expressed particular concern over the situation in southern Africa, where he said the winds of positive changes were not felt.

The Tanzanian president said that, if the alarming tendency of the poor countries' rising debts continued, their dependence on the developed world would steadily increase. President Mwinyi set out that the non-aligned must strongly urge North-South talks, with a view to establishing a new international economic order.

Zairean Prime Minister's Address

LD0709090489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 4 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (TANJUG)—Zairean Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo called on the non-aligned movement to continue to give full support to the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence.

Kengo wa Dondo said that apartheid was still the main obstacle to peace and cooperation in the south of Africa and, on behalf of Zaire, called on the white minority regime in Pretoria to immediately abolish the unjust system.

Kengo wa Dondo described economic relations between the developed and the African countries as a "raid on the wealth" the continent, adding that a mechanism of stabilizing the prices of raw materials was essential for a way out of the difficult economic crisis in Africa. The Zairean prime minister said that the "specter of protectionism" was a special obstacle to the recovery of the African countries' economies. Pointing out there were no visible results on the road to Africa's economic recovery, Kengo wa Dondo called on the non-aligned to "close their ranks" and more actively work on South-South cooperation.

The Zairean prime minister's speech ended today's afternoon general debate at the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade. The conference continues work tomorrow morning.

5 Sep Speeches, Proceedings Reported

Zairean on Angolan Peace Process

AB0609140389 Dakar PANA in French 1130 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (ANGOP/PANA)—The Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs, Nguz a Karl-I-Bond, has in Belgrade called on "all peace-loving peoples" to continue their support for peace in Angola, "despite the difficulties caused by the "obstructive" attitude of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The Zairian foreign affairs commissioner, who was addressing the preparatory ministerial session of the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement which is currently meeting in the Yugoslav capital, added "that a peace process has already been set into motion" in Angola. He recalled the OAU's support for this process and called on the movement to follow the example of the pan-African organization.

Mr Karl-I-Bond denounced UNITA's continued violation of the Gbadolite agreement which had instituted a cease-fire between Angolan National Armed Forces (FAPLA) and the rebel group supported by Pretoria. He pointed out that June 1989 Gbadolite declaration "was not an end in itself, but rather the starting point for the peace process in Angola."

It will be recalled that Zaire, under its leader, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has been leading negotiations between the rebel movement and the Angolan Government. In this regard, the Zairian foreign affairs commissioner said President Mobutu had been confirmed in his role as mediator by the second summit of central and southern African heads of state held in Harare on 22 August.

Finally, Mr Karl-I-Bond called on the Nonaligned Movement to support the peace process in southern Africa in general and in Angola in particular.

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Summit

LD0709091489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO liberation movement of Namibia has told the Belgrade summit that the democratic process of Namibia's independence must not be undermined by machinations performed by the regime in Pretoria.

Sam Nujoma voiced confidence in the triumph of his organization at Namibia's elections in November. In his (?view), SWAPO is the only organization capable of bringing peace and genuine changes in Namibia 'as our

people is well aware of this.' He said SWAPO was prepared to pursue a policy of national reconciliation.

The president of SWAPO, full member of the movement of non-alignment participated in all the non-aligned summits held so far. In summing up the path the movement covered in its 28 years, he said that this was 'a memorable period' of the growth and maturing of the movement, imbued with challenge and triumphs, especially as concerns decolonization.

Having reminded summit participants of the manoeuvres the Pretoria regime carried out towards his country—from attempted annexation, via 'bantustanization,' and the imposition of puppet authorites in Windhoek—Nujoma said that the South African regime, confronted with coordinated political, diplomatic and military efforts for the final liberation and independence of Namibia, had eventually had to accept the application of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 carried in 1978.

Closing his speech in the general debate, Sam Nujoma thanked Yugoslavia for its solidarity and wholehearted support through SWAPO for the people of Namibia.

Angola's Dos Santos Speaks

MB0609091589 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1922 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Text" of speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) in Belgrade on 5 September—recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

As I address this important meeting, I would like, on behalf of the Angolan people and their government, to salute the people and government of Yugoslavia, as well as express our gratitude for the excellent welcome and hospitality accorded us in this beautiful and historical Yugoslav city.

Your excellency's election to the chairmanship of this ninth summit gives us great pleasure and joy inasmuch as through your experience and clear-sightedness we are certain to achieve our objectives.

We would also like to salute fraternally His Excellency Comrade Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe, for the dynamic and efficient manner with which he led our organization over the past 3 years. When we elected Zimbabwe to the chairmanship of our movement, we had no doubt that this decision would represent an important step in the struggle of the peoples of the region to eradicate apartheid, as well as in the struggle of all peace-loving peoples to achieve dignity, freedom, and social justice.

The People's Republic of Angola cannot fail to note the importance of this summit meeting taking place in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a country which for 3 decades witnessed the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement, whose political principles have always been followed by the Angolan people, through the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], since the period of our struggle for national liberation.

Since our first meeting in this city of Belgrade in 1961, our movement has become increasingly mature and unmatchably authoritative, enabling it to play a greater role in defending the rights of people, consolidating universal peace, and bringing about understanding among nations. The path followed by our organization over the past 28 years has been glorious. This path has been enriched by the contribution rendered by prominent personalities of contemporary history, such as Tito, Nasser, Kwame Nkrumah, and Nehru, to whom we pay our greatest homage.

Mr chairman, distinguished delegates, this summit is part of an international political framework characterized by the easing of tension and the search for peace that is so desired by all mankind. This political climate began with the historic meeting between the supreme leaders of the USSR and the United States in Reykjavik. This fact makes us conclude that our movement's efforts in the struggle for justice, freedom, and social progress of peoples was not in vain. The achievements made by our movement and the political, economic and, social dynamics of today's world encourage us to continue to struggle for a stable and harmonious coexistence among nations.

Our organization must undertake new initiatives and support all positive political and diplomatic actions to end quickly apartheid, colonialism, and all manifestations that oppose freedom and the self-determination of peoples, independence, and sovereignty of states, regardless of their geographical and economic size. The NAM represents an invaluable force with enormous representations among nations. Hundreds of millions of human beings who hope for a world of peace toward real progress and development place their confidence in this movement.

We noted with satisfaction the current tendency toward disarmament in the world. However, we still see the continuation of great investments in the arms race, diverting enormous resources that should have been correctly channelled toward North-South cooperation so as to contribute decisively to resolving the deteriorating economic and social situation of developing countries, as well as to eliminating hunger and disease.

Mr chairman, distinguished delegates, the nonaligned ninth summit is taking place as the international community is closely following all the efforts developed by the Angolan people in search of paths to peace.

Since our eighth summit in Harare, the situation in southwestern Africa has undergone profound changes. The Angolan Armed Forces staged a big resistance against the aggressive South African forces and thwarted

their plan to transform Angola into a bantustan that would have permitted the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia.

The path of events was clearly drawn up at the heroic area of Cuito Cuanavale, after bloody clashes that changed the balance of forces in favor of peoples' independence, peace, and progress. In this hard struggle, the Angolan people counted on Cuba's generous humanitarian assistance. It also counted on the assistance from the international community, for which we express our sincere gratitude.

The signing of the New York Agreements on 22 December 1988, reached after various rounds of long and difficult negotiations between the governments of Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, under U.S. mediation, was a logical consequence of this development. It created conditions to resolve the conflict in Namibia and implemen UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 from 1 April 1989, an irreversible process that has been launched to establish the territory's independence and end the last bastion of colonialism in Africa.

It is vital that nonaligned member states should closely follow this transition process so that the forthcoming elections, organized under UN supervision and control, will be effectively free, just, and democratic, thus thwarting South African maneuvers and destabilization attempts.

The People's Republic of Angola cannot fail to express its concern over the fact that South Africa is continuing to intimidate SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] militants and sympathizers, having gone to the extent of murdering some of its members, thus once again demonstrating its prepotency and nonadherence to international community decisions.

What is more, we consider Namibia's stability and security, the security along the common border with Angola, as well as an end to South African interference in Angolan internal affairs, as a fundamental prerequisite to restore peace and internal stability in our country.

By favoring an overall solution to the conflict in southwest Africa, we have always underlined that the Angolan people would be able to resolve their own problems, as soon as foreign interferences cease. Following implementation of the New York Agreements, the Angolan Government approved the amnesty law as a judicial instrument to apply practically, seriously, and honestly its policy of peace and national reconciliation.

This policy consists in the direct and voluntary integration, without discrimination, of all Angolan citizens found in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] ranks or other armed groups in the efforts for national reconciliation and our country's defense against foreign threats. This policy finds inspiration in experiences that have taken place in other African countries.

The Angolan Government seeks a just peace. The Angolan Government intends to see the language of weapons replaced by the art of dialogue. However, it must be a frank, open, and realistic dialogue that would consolidate our independence and enable us to concentrate our efforts in the tasks of our country's reconstruction and economic development.

In this context, the Angolan Government drew up an internal peace plan that received unanimous support from the African heads of state, who first met in Luanda on 16 May 1989 and then at the African summit in Gbadolite, the Republic of Zaire, on 22 June 1989.

This internal peace plan includes:
—a cessation of interference by the United States and South Africa in Angolan internal affairs;
—a cessation of hostilities throughout our entire national territory, starting from the Benguela Railroad region that would be declared a zone of peace, while the Benguela Railroad itself would only be used for peaceful purposes;
—respect for our country's constitution and other fundamental laws;
—integration of UNITA cadres into the state apparatus or other institutions, according to their abilities;
—and acceptance of Jonas Savimbi's temporary departure from the Angolan political scene.

It was on the basis of this program that we came to the results reached at the Gbadolite summit.

These results unfortunately are not being honored because UNITA has never respected the cease-fire expected to come into effect from 24 June. UNITA unilaterally (?announced its own version) of the Gbadolite agreements a few days ago, openly resuming its war of subversion against the Angolan people, thus demonstrating its irresponsibility, lack of seriousness, and opportunism.

Through U.S. and South African support, UNITA is seeking to use Gbadolite as a springboard to delete its murky past and achieve political recognition. Our movement should oppose this dishonest intent.

Hence, as long as the apartheid regime continues in South Africa, the whole region, particularly the People's Republic of Angola, will continue to be targets of the South African hegemonic and militarist intents.

However, the recent deterioration of contradictions within the white minority regime and the South African society is a sign that major transformation in that country is inevitable, and we fear that we might witness an armed conflict of unforeseen proportions there.

The People's Republic of Angola feels the solution to the apartheid problem will not be a military one but will rather be achieved through negotiations between the most directly involved and interested sides. We call on the Nonaligned Movement to support the OAU peace plan as the most adequate path for a fundamental change

without unnecessary traumas from an apartheid South Africa to a democratic, united, and nonracial South Africa.

Mr chairman, distinguished delegates, the prospects for negotiated solutions for most of the regional conflicts are encouraging. As a matter of fact, this has always been the call of our movement. It is therefore, important to encourage all efforts undertaken toward this direction, considering the well-being of our peoples. The significant steps toward peace in southern Africa, Central America, southwest Asia, and other parts of the world, open a new era for all of us.

It is, therefore, with deep concern that the People's Republic of Angola notes that, contrary to this general tendency, the situation in the Middle East has been deteriorating as a result of the persisting occupation of the Arab territories by Israel and its repression of the Palestinian people. The People's Republic of Angola cannot fail to condemn the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel and the U.S. intention to include Israel in its strategic defense initiative program, considering this move would strengthen the expansionist Tel Aviv regime and endangers the security of the Middle East and the world, in general.

Another issue, which is very often deliberately forgotten, involves East Timor. We express our appreciation over the Portuguese Government's position, as a legal administrative power, for having assumed its historic, judicial, and moral responsibilities to the Mauber people in the struggle against foreign occupation for their self-determination and independence, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor. We note with satisfaction the resumption of initiatives undertaken for a negotiated, just, and definite solution of the issue. We call on our movement to address this problem and the UN secretary general to continue with his efforts, within the framework of UN General Assembly Resolution 37/30.

Likewise, we support efforts to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the Korean territory and people.

Mr Chairman, distinguished delegates, the fragile economic situation facing developing countries today is no secret for anyone. As a matter of fact, the little achievement made in international trade recently, with the activation in June 1989 of a Common Fund for Basic Products, about 2 years after its creation, is clear proof of the need to continue this difficult but just struggle to restore a new international economic order.

The establishment of this judicial instrument, undeniably necessary to consolidate cooperation in trading basic products, reflects the importance we give to the urgent and pragmatic resolution of the problems that hinder economic development and growth of our countries and peoples.

We take this opportunity to salute the holding of the international conference on economic cooperation next April, under UN auspices. We are convinced this conference will mark an important step in the economic strategy we try to draw up for the next decade. The deep contradictions of this decade, such as the unprecedented fall of basic product prices, high interest rates, the deteriorating exchange rate, the high flow of financial resources from the south to the north, and the exhorbitant increase of the developing countries' foreign debt, force us to reflect seriously on the position to adopt in future actions.

We feel there is an urgent need to adopt a simple but objective program of action that will permit us to find plausible solutions for the thorny foreign debt problem, as well as to create necessary conditions for negotiations between north and south. There is equally an urgent need for greater assistance from the international community to the African Continent, where hunger, malnutrition, epidemics, natural disasters, and wars are still frequent and make impossible or complicate all efforts toward economic development.

Similarly, we are equally aware that the alarming growth of the continent's foreign debt, which led the African heads of state to adopt a common African position in 1988, is not an isolated economic event but the result of an historic and political phenomenon that lasted for centuries during colonization and caused deep changes in all plans of the life of the oppressed peoples.

This is a situation with a political nature that forces us to seek political solutions. We support efforts by the OAU Contact Group to hold an international conference on African debt this year. We hope this conference will reach the objectives we all desire.

We would not like to fail to underline here that the creation of the African Fund by the eighth nonaligned summit is an invaluable contribution to alleviate the economic and social results of already fragile economies of the southern African countries, worsened by the effects of the war of aggression imposed by the racist South African regime.

On behalf of the Angolan people, we would like to express our deep gratitude to all donor countries and organizations for the assistance rendered to us, for this gesture of deep solidarity with the peoples of the region.

We regret, however, the weak commitment of the international community toward implementing the UN plan for Africa's economic recovery. This made it impossible for us to achieve its objectives within the drawn up time limit, despite our countries' commitment toward a qualitative transformation of the critical economic situation facing the African Continent.

We have been closely following the attention paid in recent years to the problems of the deteriorating environment, particularly the dumping of toxic waste on the African Continent and other developing countries.

The People's Republic of Angola strongly condemns all these actions, which jeopardize the normal economic and social development of our countries. The People's Republic of Angola reiterates the proposal to hold the second world conference on environment, which would be an excellent opportunity to examine all these problems in full.

Mr chairman, distinguished delegates, many member countries of our movement have in recent years carried out with self-denial and sacrifice long-term structural readjustment programs on their economies. This has been the case with the People's Republic of Angola, which first implemented a vast economic and financial restoration program about 3 years ago.

Despite the considerable efforts carried out by our countries to continue with the objectives drawn up in these programs, the international economic situation does not stop being one of the principal factors destabilizing the achievements made in this structural readjustment and economic recovery. Major political and economic obstacles that continue to cause deep distortions in the economic structures of our countries include, undoubtedly, the vicious circle of the foreign debt already mentioned above, which began to become critical in early 1980's.

Over the past few years, we have observed a persistant increase in interest rates in credits obtained from international markets and the drastic reduction of public financial resources transferred to developing countries. What is more, there has been a flow of important funds from our countries to developed countries. This has not only worsened the foreign debt but also caused a serious lack of liquidity.

Many initiatives to overcome the debt burden in our countries have been launched, including proposals on its reduction, cancellation, or the rescheduling of the repayment period.

However, despite the importance of these initiatives that, as a matter of fact, we encourage, we still feel that they are only temporary and do not represent a lasting solution to the foreign debt problem.

The principal cause of the debt problem and the imbalances it causes lies in the regulation of the present international monetary and financial system. This system not only perpetuates our indebtedness to an increasingly high level, through the erosion of our meager foreign earnings, but also causes a free transfer of part of the created national product in favor of our creditors.

In this inefficient operation of the system, the issue of currency and international financing mechanisms play a major role. This is why the People's Republic of Angola has always favored holding an international conference to restore the international monetary system and the foreign debt.

The international commercial system is another field of international economic relations where we witness a real international disorder, particularly in trading basic products. As a matter of fact, we also observe in this system that the natural regulating means are unable to stabilize the constant fluctuations and the sudden falls in the price of raw materials, principal sources of our export revenues. Despite considerable efforts undertaken by the international community to create compensation mechanisms for loss in our export revenues, both at the level of the IMF and the EEC, these mechanisms are not only far from fully resolving the problem related to the instability of the markets of primary products, but also the funds transferred under the terms of these mechanisms are extremely insufficient to cover all the products provided for in Resolution 93 of the fourth Nairobi [word indistinct] meeting. As a matter of fact, there is a need to review regulating means of the international monetary system or create alternative means that would better safeguard the interests of the developing countries.

The People's Republic of Angola weighs particular importance on economic cooperation among developing countries. Our experience over the past years has demonstrated that, despite the difficulties facing our economies, it is possible to activate exchange of activities among our countries on the basis of mutual advantage. Our countries possess immense unexploited material potentials, underutilized human potentials, and some of our countries have reached a relatively high level of technological development that would conform to our conditions, thus facilitating greater closeness and complementarity in various fields of economic and social activity.

The People's Republic of Angola is open to any initiative aimed at strengthening and diversifying the ties of friendship and cooperation between countries and peoples and calls on member countries to support the efforts currently undertaken by the Angolan people toward implementing its economic and financial restoration program.

Mr chairman, distinguished delegates, the international political climate has been improving considerably, and there are encouraging results in search of solutions for nuclear disarmament and for the various regional conflicts, thus creating a propitious atmosphere for a world economy that is more open to cooperation.

It is, therefore, necessary to reach a world consensus on the economic and social development and growth of nations, thus eliminating poverty, malnutrition, hunger, and disease in the world. This is why the People's Republic of Angola considers as very important the launching of general negotiations on development and international economic cooperation, which will permit us to draw major international development strategy guidelines for the next decade.

This world dialogue would consist in at least finding a consensus on the nature of the problems, the paths to follow for their solution, and the methodological principles to use.

In conclusion, mr chairman, we would like to express once again the Angolan people's deep gratitude for the unselfish spirit of the people and government of Yugoslavia, the fatherland of Tito, to make possible the holding of this major event that we think will decisively influence the already glorious march of our movement toward a world without military blocks, without nuclear weapons, and toward a world of peace, understanding, frank cooperation, and progress.

Thank you, very much.

Iraq's Ramadan on Tehran Ties

LD0709044789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—In his speech of some length at the summit's debate, Taha Yasin Ramadan, first assistant to the Iraqi prime minister, stated that here he wanted to 'reiterate that Iraq wants, and has always wanted, to conclude lasting and comprehensive peace with Iran on the basis extended in U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 as the common peace plan.'

He called the movement on non-aligned countries to confirm an urgent need for (?sure) peace to be made, to the [word indistinct] of which it would be very helpful to effect the U.N. secretary general's proposal for the two countries' direct peace negotiations to be held under the world organization's auspices.

The Iraqi delegation head presented his country's views on relations with Tehran and on what he called 'the longest war in this century' referring to the eight-year-old Iraq-Iran war.

He also accused Iran of waging the war and said that Tehran was not respecting the accord on direct negotiations but, instead, was applying 'a selective approach' to the U.N. resolution while 'continuing the propaganda war.' Iraq, on its part, as Ramadan put it, reaffirms its respect for all agreements and its desire to end what he called 'the state of neither war, nor peace.'

Ramadan dedicated much of his speech to the Middle East crisis. He called for the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and from Palestine as the precondition for solving the crisis, and emphasized that the 'tragedy of the Lebanese people was aggravated by the presence of Israeli occupation forces in the country's south, by the Syrian military presence, and by foreign—especially Iranian—interference into Lebanon's affairs.

The head of the Iraqi delegation upheld the ideas for the modernization on the movement's activities and for a greater solidarity of the developing countries in their mutual economic relations just as in their negotiations with the industrialized 'North.'

DPRK's Yon Hyon-muk Address

SK0709133589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade September 7 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk, the head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the second-day session of the ninth non-aligned summit conference now open in the capital of Yugoslavia.

He said:

What deserves particular attention of this summit conference is, firstly, that all the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) should be strictly oriented to the maintenance of the basic ideal and principle of the movement. The basic ideal of the movement is anti-imperialism and independence and its basic principle is to advance independently without joining any bloc.

The respected leader President Kim Il-Song has taught:

"In any complex situation and circumstances the non-aligned countries must not deviate from the principle of chajusong and always remain faithful to the basic ideal and principle of non-alignment."

Under the present situation in which the imperialist reactionary forces are trying to block the influence of our movement and hamstring it by depriving NAM of its basic ideal and principle, the non-aligned countries must strictly reject any attempt and pressure to distort this basic ideal and principle and alter its anti-imperialist independent nature and must guard against the tendency of making this movement unpolitical.

An important matter facing NAM today is to maintain consistency in its activities. An important way of making the activities of this movement more effective under the present situation is to preserve its tradition and, on this basis, wage it more actively.

It is the main content of the NAM activities to oppose imperialism and dominationism, safeguard chajusong and oppose war and safeguard peace. The non-aligned countries should wage more energetically and comprehensively the struggle against the imperialist aggressive moves and for defence of world peace and security.

For the present we should work to terminate the arms race, realize overall and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, establish and expand nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world, and strongly demand the withdrawal of means of war including nuclear weapons, foreign troops and foreign military bases from other countries.

What deserves special attention of this summit conference is, secondly, to take positive measures for an overall development of the South-South cooperation and bring this into practice. In order to expand and develop the South-South cooperation, we should strictly maintain

the principle of collective self-reliance and the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit on the basis of adherence to chajusong.

It is reasonable to develop the South-South cooperation in such a manner as to realize it from practically urgent and possible domains and gradually expand it while accumulating experience and consolidating the achievements.

He elaborated on the need for the developing countries at present to expand and develop cooperation and exchange in different domains such as agriculture, trade, banking and finance, science and technology. He continued:

While expanding and developing South-South cooperation, the non-aligned countries should shape a flexible strategy of negociation and take a common step to [word indistinct] the resumption of North-South dialogue, [word indistinct] the establishment of a new international economic order.

What deserves special attention at the summit conference is, thirdly, that NAM should undertake energetic activities to ease the strained situation on the Korean peninsula and promote the solution of the Korean question. Korea's reunification is a question connected with the basic principle of [word indistinct] and the relaxation of tensions and guarantee of acceptable peace on the Korean peninsula is directly linked to the guarantee of peace and security in Asia and other parts of the world.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is not eased but constantly aggravated. If the talk of the United States about disarmament and relaxation of tensions is not a lie and it is interested in peace of Korea, it must show this in action by taking practical measures for the withdrawal of its troops and nuclear forces also from South Korea.

Saying that, for an early solution of the Korean question, dialogue and negotiation must be held to ease tension and remove political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula, he noted:

The South Korean authorities, however, unilaterally broke up all the multi-channelled dialogues between the North and the South on the order of the day under the pretext of Pyongyang visit of South Korean democrat Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and the participation of woman student Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives", in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The wholesale offensive in South Korea in which personages of various strata and even woman student Yim Su-kyong who visited the North for reunification have been arrested and imprisoned and the democratic forces for reunification are suppressed at the point of the bayonet clearly proves that the so-called "July 7 declaration" is sham and the South Korean authorities have no intention at all to reunify the country and they only seek division. The South Korean authorities must give up their anti-reunification stand and come out to dialogue with us for reunification.

The United States must refrain from instigating the South Korean authorities to confrontation with us. It must respond at an early date to our proposal for tripartite talks.

The South Korean authorities are these days running about for "entry into the United Nations" with the zealous encouragement of the United States and Japan.

We have consistently maintained that our country should enter the United Nations with a single nomenclature and one seat after the reunification of the country through confederation.

The DPRK Government is firmly adhering to the three principles of Independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity in seeking the reunification of the country. The most realistic and reasonable way of reunifying the country on this principle is to found the democratic confederal republic of Korea as proposed by us.

Yon Hyong-muk expressed the belief that the summit would pay deep attention to the solution of the Korean question as in the past and thus contribute to the acceleration of the reunification of Korea.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as a dignified member of NAM, will honestly discharge its assignment and make every effort possible to develop and strengthen NAM as a more viable and powerful force against imperialism and for independence, he declared.

Colombia's Barco on Drug Problem

PA0609021889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2246 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (EFE)—Today, Colombia asked the industrialized countries to put an end to the deplorable presence of mercenaries who choose to ply their trades in developing nations where they promote violence.

The request was made by Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas himself in a speech he wrote, which was read by Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes.

The message added: "Our developing states cannot face their serious problems while being subjected to the war fever into which these mercenaries have plunged themselves, some of them after participating in wars and bloodshed."

Londono Paredes informed the heads of state meeting at the Nonaligned Movement's ninth summit conference in Belgrade that the text of his speech had been written by Colombian President Virgilio Barco.

The foreign minister explained that Barco decided to cancel his trip to the summit in order to personally and directly lead an offensive of unprecedented intensity against the scourge of drug trafficking.

He urged all the countries, especially the industrialized nations, to immediately assume their responsibility in this struggle, because, "otherwise, what the Colombian Government and people are doing will go down in history not only as an example of heroism but as a useless sacrifice."

In the speech read by Londono Paredes, Barco underscored the need for the international community's gestures of solidarity to be translated into aid and decisive actions to control the demand for drugs in the leading industrialized nations.

"It is unacceptable," he said, "that while in Colombia we are waging a difficult and generalized battle against drug trafficking, drugs are sold under the tolerant eye of citizens and authorities on the streets of the developed world's largest cities."

Londono Paredes added that existing controls over the chemical industry are "equally insufficient," because this industry supplies a large part of the raw materials required to process drugs." [no opening quotation marks as received]

Furthermore, Barco said in the text he sent to Belgrade, the authorities in other countries have not shown great interest in controlling the flow of money from drug trafficking that crosses their borders through banking systems and winds up in the tax paradises and international financial centers.

Barco said: "Colombia is struggling heroically to break an important link in the organization that is corrupting millions of youths in Latin America, Europe, and other regions of the world. We have helped their children and their countries, and it is time for them to help Colombia and our children."

The Colombian president said that the international coffee agreement should be "revived," because a lack of solidarity, understanding, and interest on the part of the transnational companies has destroyed one of the best examples of international cooperation.

"It is deplorable that the breaking of this agreement has already generated serious consequences for developing nations whose economies have been seriously affected by the staggering drop in international coffee prices," Barco's message concluded.

6 Sep Morning Debate, Speeches Reported

Ugandan Prime Minister's Address

LD0709045389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1050 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG)—Ugandan Prime Minister Samson Babi Muluku Kisekka, the first speaker in this morning's general debate at the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade, strongly urged a change in economic relations in the world. He reminded that the foreign debt of developing countries stands at over one thousand billion dollars and that these countries spend one-fourth of their export earnings for its servicing alone.

Kisekka appealed for the adoption of radical alternatives to the North-South economic relations so far, assessing that the commission for the south has pointed out the ways that should be followed in that respect.

The Ugandan prime minister also pointed out other problems whose resolving requires efforts by the nonaligned and he mentioned in the first place the crisis in Africa's south, warning that the Pretoria regime was continuing its policy of aggression and destabilization towards other countries in the region.

Indicating the vital connection between environmental protection and development, Kisekka urged the inclusion of environmental development programs. He emphasized that industrialized countries have the moral obligation to help developing countries in this respect.

Nigeria's Babangida on RSA, Namibia

AB0609094589 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Nigeria has condemned South Africa for adopting peace initiatives which ignore dialogue with authentic leaders of the black majority in that country. President Ibrahim Babangida made the remark yesterday at the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. General Babangida described as unacceptable the recent announcements of cosmetic constitutional changes in the racist enclave and the exclusion of black majority in the general elections. He called on the world community to condemn the election as they denied blacks the right to participate in the democratic political process. Gen Babangida said Nigeria firmly supported the OAU declaration adopted last month which called for peace negotiations in South Africa.

On Namibia, the president expressed happiness that the intial problems encountered in the implementation of UN Resolution 435 had been carefully handled. He said the international community had a solemn responsibility of their choice. Gen Babangida urged the Nonaligned Movement to redouble its support for SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as the authentic representative of the Namibian people to counter efforts by the racists to manipulate the elections.

On the heavy foreign debt problem facing developing countries. President Babangida suggested a political dialogue with creditor nations in a spirit of shared responsibility for sustainable global economic growth and development. He said member countries of the movement needed complementary policies from developed countries to enable them to reduce their debts and restore growth to their economies.

Mali's Traore Speaks

AB0609164489 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] The plenary session of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement continues in Belgrade. Various heads of state have addressed the meeting, including the secretary general of the party and president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore. According to our special correspondent, Yacouba Doumbia, the head of state, in a 30-minute address reviewed all the problems Third World countries, in particular the African countries, have been experiencing. After he congratulated the president of the Yugoslav Federation, who now chairs the Nonaligned Movement, Gen Moussa Traore paid tribute to the outgoing chairman, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, for his work as chairman of the movement. The nonaligned countries yesterday also discussed environmental issues. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi suggested the creation of a global protection fund under the United Nations, while Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida stressed the need to fight against the shipping of toxic waste from the industrialized countries to the Third World, which, according to him, has become a dumping site for rich countries.

Congolese President's Address

AB0609132989 Dakar PANA in English 1128 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sept (PANA)—Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso has called for substantial contributions to the "Africa Fund" set up by the Non-Aligned Movement to help southern African states and the liberation movements cope with the menace of apartheid.

He made the appeal Tuesday in his contribution to the general debate at the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The fund was set up at the eighth NAM Summit in Harare three years ago and has a target of 700 million US dollars. Almost 500 million dollars in cash and kind have been collected so far.

Sassou-Nguesso also called on the international community to be vigilant as the Namibian independence process continues on its course, adding SWAPO [South West Africaan People's Organization] was bound to triumph after so many years of struggle and sacrifices.

On apartheid in South Africa, the Congolese leader said, "humanity must not enter the third millenium with such anachronisms as apartheid and colonialism."

Reviewing the world economy and its effect on the Third World, Sassou-Nguesso said it was a matter of regret that the seven most industrialised countries at their meeting in Paris in July failed to respond to appeals for a meeting with the "South" to "discuss issues that are crucial and future [as received] international relations."

He also called for concrete action on South-South cooperation as this would reduce dependence on northern markets and other forces over which the south has no control.

Nicaragua's Ortega Delivers Speech

PA0609170289 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega before Ninth Conference of the Heads of State of the Nonaligned Movement at the Sava Center in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 6 September—live or recorded]

[Text] I wish to convey the greetings of the people of Sandino to the people of Tito who are hosting this Ninth Summit of Nonaligned Countries.

In his report, Comrade Robert Mugabe underscored Zimbabwe's strong efforts. As president of our movement, he was a good leader who strengthened the movement's unity in the consistent defense of the principles that led to its establishment.

Today, Yugoslavia assumes the movement's presidency after a long and rich experience. As a founder country, it will identify with the aspirations of our peoples.

At this forum, we have listened to the messages of political leaders who coincidentally talked about a world afflicted by injustices that are oppressing millions of human beings who are hopeful that the principles of our movement will be defended to open the doors to genuine peace which our peoples are demanding.

All of humanity has praised agreements reached by the United States and the USSR. There are high expectations because of the hunger for justice and liberty that our people have longed for for many centuries. They are responsible for what is happening and will happen in the future and so are we.

The impoverished, looted, and exploited nations must take action and unite. Imperialism has not disappeared; racism has not disappeared; neocolonialism has not disappeared; Zionism has not disappeared. The South African people, Palestine people—who are involved in the heroic resistance of the intifada—Afghan people, Lebanese people; peoples of the Frontline, Egyptian people, Cambodian people, Puerto Rican people, Panamanian people, Libyan people, Korean people, Cuban people, and Argentine people and their Malvinas Islands, among many others, are victims of this policy that denies the peoples' right to full sovereignty and independence.

With this brutal policy, imperialists are trying to take advantage of detente with the USSR to multiply their political, economic, and military pressure, and are creating even more tension in our nations. Global detente is not consistent with the forceful policy that imperialists

are displaying in various world regions; it is not consistent with the economic and social tension that is producing popular explosions and bringing about brutal repression, but also just and legitimate popular violence.

In 1980, the income of the average citizens of developed countries, which hold 16 percent of the world population, was 15 times greater than those of the citizens from the South. In 1988, it was 23 times greater. The Third World's per capita income reached $779. This was compounded by a per capita debt of $285 and the fact that average annual inflation rate increased from 40 percent in 1982 to 150 percent in 1988.

In the 70s and 80s, 32 large-scale conflicts, most of which were provoked by imperialist's meddlesome policy, left a tragic toll of 4.6 million of Third World casualties. Nicaragua has suffered this same policy in the past 10 years. The U.S. Government has gone as far as hiring drug traffickers to channel weapons to the counterrevolutionaries.

In this way the U.S. Government, which claims it is worried about the health and morals of the American people and youth, has become an accomplice of this policy that poisons U.S. youth and which is expressed through the drug trafficking.

The economic, political, and military pressures have been constant, the same as the international economic and financial isolation against Nicaragua. In this way the United States seeks to deny the Nicaraguan people the right to live. In 1985 Nicaragua took the charge against the U.S. Government to the International Court of Justice. On 26 June 1987, the court issued a historic ruling condemning the imperialist power and ordering it to immediately desist from its military and paramilitary activities against Nicaragua. The United States has not obeyed the ruling.

They have opposed equally the negotiating process that the Central American Governments have promoted in the area. They have tried to kill the people's struggle in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador, where there is a conflict produced by economic imbalances, the lack of freedom, democracy, and peace.

We believe it is positive that the Salvadoran Government has accepted today the start of a negotiating process that has been proposed for 15 September. The FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] has insisted on beginning the negotiation process. They have proposed that the meeting be held between 10 and 14 September. The Salvadoran rebels have accepted the integration of the government counterpart, although it does not comtemplate the participation of the Salvadoran Army in this first stage. The Salvadoran revolutionaries have also agreed that the first meeting be held abroad. They have propsed that it be held in Mexico. They insist that Salvadoran Bishop Msgr Rivera y Damas be the moderator, and that the OAS and UN secretaries general be the witnesses.

Finally, the Salvadoran revolutionaries have invited a UN organization, created to verify the fulfillment of the Central American agreements to visit the camps in El Salvador and meet the revolutionary leaders.

The Guatemalan revolutionaries, equally demand a negotiated solution to the conflict.

The presence of U.S. troops in Honduras and also of mercenary contra forces has destabilized that country.

The cause of peace in Central America also demands strict compliance with the Panamanian people's sovereign right to solve their internal problems or select their own political, social, and economic system free from foreign intervention, meddling, or illegal pressures. We add our voice to those inside and outside this movement who condemn the arbitrary and illegal way in which the canal agreements have been violated disrespecting Panama's sovereignty under the pretext of promoting democracy while, on the other hand, conceiling the most flagrant violations of political, social, economic, and cultural rights perpetrated by governments that are aligned or subordinate to the imperialist power.

It is unacceptable from any viewpoint that members of our movement consciously or unconsciously should act as judges or referees in the internal situation of other member countries, disrespecting the law and the movement's principles, and forgetting that we all have problems, complex situations in our own countries, and that we reject foreign meddling in the internal affairs of our respective countries.

In Latin America, dictatorships continue to survive in Chile and Haiti, and Paraguay is a masquerade of democracy. Human rights are brutally violated in most Latin American countries. None of these facts, which hurt the essence of life itself seem to worry the United States. Those situations have not unleashed a campaign from the United States or the Latin American governments who claim to be concerned about democracy and respect for human rights in Latin America.

The key point of our debates should lead us to define how to take our struggle forward in the 90's so that by the year 2000 we can enter a new century and millenium with real possibilities of liberation and peace for our peoples.

It is necessary to increase the levels of coordination and cooperation in our internal negotiating efforts. It is necessary to effectively abolish war from the face of the planet and to create a nonviolent world. It is necessary that Third World countries strengthen their international relations so that countries with hegemonic tendencies will not adopt initiatives that will weaken them or allow them to impose their will in an arbitrary, unilateral, or violent way. It is necessary to strengthen international law in international organizations, reinforcing the means for the peaceful solution of controversies and international situations that threaten the peace and security of nations.

This calls for the strictest respect of international law which we must strengthen and improve by resorting as often as necessary to international organizations especially the International Court of Justice [ICJ] to resolve controversies.

We must promote the signing of international treaties on: the disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons to prevent forseeable conflicts and wars in the 21st century; the new international economic order; the obligatory nature of international law and ICJ rulings and treaties obliging the Security Council to punish countries that fail to comply with such rulings; and treaties creating a new universal instrument to promote peaceful solutions of controversies and a world human rights tribunal.

We must promote accords on the exploitation of natural resources and environmental protection; on ending usage and trafficking of narcotics; on space utilization, and on banning weapons' usage in space, and on promoting space exploitation to benefit all of humanity; on a law of the sea and the exploitation of maritime surfaces to benefit all of humanity; on the internationalization and exploitation of the Antarctic and North Pole and its ice flows to the benefit all of humanity; and on the democratization of international organizations leading to the abolishment of veto power at the United Nations and multilateral development and financial agencies.

I wish to reaffirm that Nicaragua applauds and will continue to vigorously support a resolution issued during a ministerial meeting that was recently held at The Hague that asks the UN General Assembly to call the next decade the decade of peace and international law during its 44th ordinary session. We commit ourselves to take on with great dedication the appointment of Nicaragua to our movement's ministerial committee, which was created at The Hague meeting to draft our work plan to include various activities for the decade of world peace and international law.

Given this backdrop, it is urgent that we approve here in Belgrade the draft resolution of the decade on international law that we will submit for the consideration to the plenum of the UN General Assembly that will start in a few days.

I urge those groups that have not yet met to do so as soon as possible to advance pending work and decision making. Among them are the issues of what country will host our upcoming summit and the upcoming ministerial meeting and the discussion of a draft resolution prepared by Nicaragua asking the UN General Assembly to declare the next decade the decade of peace and international law.

We feel that to achieve our goals in the decade of international law it becomes important to get the entire international community involved from the start. Hence the urgency to approve the draft resolution here in Belgrade. Once the draft resolution is approved, we must then present it to all the countries that attended the first world conference on peace, 90 years ago at The Hague, and to invite them to cosponsor that draft with all of us. Nicaragua has already begun making contacts in this direction, and the idea of cosponsorship has been well received.

To recapitulate, all of us are convinced that achieving peace on earth is mankind's supreme objective. We are equally convinced that the peace we long for compels us to take the necessary measures to effectively guarantee, without exception, everyone's right to life and development, as well as their inalienable right to self-determination. To the extent that we pledge to do everything within our power to achieve respect for everyone's right to life development and self-determination, we will be ensuring an important role for our movement in the struggle for peace.

The Ninth Summit constitutes a challenge to continue drawing together the men and women who make up this great family of the nonaligned. We are brothers with virtues and flaws. However, we will never be an expendable consumer good, although that has been what colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism intended. Each country, each nation, and each people have their own profile and values. We have common problems. We are united by backwardness and the systematic aggression against our peoples. We are air and water. We are joy and grief. However, most of all, we are dignified and firm and rebel against injustice. We rely on the force of our spirit, which has become toil and struggle. We are unequal in terms of our development, yet equal in terms of our objectives, dreams, and aspirations. We learned to walk together along the same path, despite our differences. Joining us in this joyful march are more and more men and women from developed nations who have found simple and spontaneous love in our peoples, which capitalism, the arms race, and automation extinguished wherever the so-called law of civilization—with its policy of genocide that diminishes the value of man—prevailed. It is we, impoverished peoples, developing peoples, Third World peoples, who will save the world and even those who have lost their souls, happiness, and truth. A world free of injustice and filled with equality, love, and peace is our objective. That is our endeavor. Thank you.

Ortega Denounces U.S.

PA0609160489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1408 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (EFE)—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra today joined the more radical elements within the Nonaligned Movement in leveling strong charges against the United States by accusing that country of being an accomplice to drug trafficking.

At the beginning of his speech before the heads of state gathered at the Belgrade "summit," Ortega openly distanced himself from the views of the movement's more moderate sectors promoted by Yugoslavia, saying that "imperialism, racism, neocolonialism, and Zionism have not disappeared."

The Sandinist leader stressed that the process of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union does not fit in with the policy of force "that imperialism is imposing on other countries," and he cited the Panamanian, Nicaraguan, and Salvadoran cases as examples.

Regarding Panama, which has turned into the most controversial issue at the "summit" for the Latin American group, Ortega joined those who "denounce U.S. military pressures and noncompliance with the canal treaties."

He added, in an implicit reference to some Latin American countries, that it "is unacceptable for members of this movement to set themselves up as judges of other member countries, because all of us have complex situations in our countries and we do not welcome meddling."

The Sandinist leader stressed that in Latin America "dictatorships like Chile's and Haiti's, disguised as democracies like the one in Paraguay, and brutal human rights violations in the majority of the nations still exist."

"All of this," he said, "does not prompt campaigns against them from the United States and Latin American countries, which claim to be concerned about democracy and respect for human rights."

The resolution on Panama, which the Latin American group must adopt for inclusion in the conference's final documents, has been the subject of long discussions, with the Venezuelan and Cuban stances especially at odds.

During a news conference Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today said that neither his country nor Latin America want to impose solutions on Panama but "seek respect for the Panamanian Constitution and OAS principles, which give Panama the right to elect its own government."

Perez said he has expressed to Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozores his "distress" over the Panamanian situation because "there is currently no legality or legitimacy in Panama."

Ortega, who together with Raul Castro has been the Latin American leader most critical of U.S. policy, reiterated that the U.S. Administration has not only ignored the ruling issued by the International Court of Justice urging it to cease its actions against Nicaragua, but in addition has opposed the ongoing negotiation process among Central American governments.

"The United States has subjected us to continuous economic, political, and military pressures, has promoted our financial isolation, and has attempted to deny the Nicaraguan people the right to live," Ortega said.

He stressed that the U.S. Government had even used drug traffickers to send weapons to the contras, which according to the Nicaraguan President, "turns it into an accomplice of drug traffickers."

Nevertheless, Daniel Ortega expressed some hopes regarding the evolution of the Salvadoran situation. He characterized as "positive" the fact that the Salvadoran Government has agreed to begin a negotiation process with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] on 15 September.

According to Ortega, the rebels have accepted "with flexibility, that the Salvadoran Army will not take part in this first stage of the talks. They have also agreed to hold the meeting abroad and have proposed to do it in Mexico."

Daniel Ortega concluded his speech by saying that the FMLN is now insisting it wants to have the UN and OAS Secretaries General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Joao Baena Soares, respectively, attend the talks as witnesses with San Salvador Archbishop Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas as the moderator.

Pakistani Begum Bhutto Speaks

BK0609165289 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Report on a speech by Senior Minister Begum Bhutto at the Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade, dated 6 September]

[Text] At the nonaligned summit, Pakistan has underlined the need for peaceful transfer of power from the illegitimate regime in Kabul to a moderate and acceptable broad-based government in Afghanistan as part of a comprehensive solution to the Afghanistan issue. Speaking at the plenary session of the summit in Belgrade today, the Pakistani delegation leader, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, said the interim government of Afghanistan set up last February, is a step toward the formation of a broad-based government. She said the interim govenment was elected by the advisory council, which represents various sections of the political society in Afghanistan.

She informed the chairman of the summit of a request by the president of the interim government of Afghanistan, Professor Sebghatullah Mojaddedi, to grant the Afghani Nonaligned Movement seat to them. She said this request deserves consideration.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto rejected the baseless allegations leveled by the Kabul regime's leader against Pakistan in his speech last night. She expressed regret that this organization has been misused as a forum to vilify Pakistan. She added that the objective of the Kabul regime's allegations are to cover up the fact that the people of Afghanistan have totally rejected it.

The United Nation's Goodwill Mission on Afghanistan and Pakistan has not substantiated any of these allegations. She said there is not one Pakistani soldier in Afghani territory. She said, in fact just like the Afghani people, Pakistan is also the victim of the Kabul regime's terrorism, including indiscriminate Scud missile attacks, sabotage, and bombing civilian population. Senior Federal Minister Begum Nusrat Bhutto said the foremost interest of Pakistan is the voluntary return of more than 3 million Afghan refugees present on its soil. And she

refuted the allegations that Pakistan is impeding the return of the Afghan refugees.

Referring to the proposals made by the Kabul regime at yesterday's sitting of the summit, she said those proposals are an attempt to use the Nonaligned Movement against the aspirations of the Afghan people. She said it is strange that the Kabul regime desires this summit to intervene in Afghanistan where it has rejected every instrument toward a solution to this issue. She said the Nonaligned Movement should fully support the efforts of the UN secretary general for a just and comprehensive solution.

Syria's Khaddam Address

JN0609195889 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Text" of speech by Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade on 6 September—live or recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, esteemed conferees: It pleases us to see Belgrade as the venue for the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement. In this beautiful capital city the first nonaligned summit was held, the convening of which was a historic event that had a marked impact on the international situation. In addition, that summit had an unmistakable effect on international relations. While recalling today this historic event, we remember at the same time the great men who had prominent and distinguished roles in making this event, namely, Josip Broz Tito, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir, Sukarno, and others who, through their ideas, stands, and deeds charted a course for the salvation of mankind and mapped out the path of success for the Nonaligned Movement.

It pleases me to convey to you the heartfelt greetings of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, who asked me to head our delegation to this conference. I would also like to relay to you the greetings of the Syrian Arab people and their wishes for the success for our conference. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Yugoslavia, the friendly country, on its chairmanship of this conference at its current session. I would also like to salute Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek as well as the Yugoslav Government and people. Moreover, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation for the efforts exerted by Yugoslavia to prepare for hosting the ninth conference of our movement and also for securing the requirements needed for the convening of this conference and for the success of its meetings.

I would also like to convey our greetings to Zimbabwe, the friendly country which hosted the eighth summit in its capital city of Harare and to Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, who managed with wisdom and success the work of that summit and exerted commendable efforts during his chairmanship of the eighth session of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mr Chairman, esteemed conferees: In the 28 years that have elapsed since the convening of the first conference of the Nonaligned Movement, the world has witnessed numerous developments and events. During this period, regional wars have erupted, states affiliated with our movement were exposed to hostile acts, the economic situation of the Third World states worsened, while the rich countries made great leaps in their economic development. At the same time, this period witnessed the attainment of independence by most Third World states' peoples who have managed to make great leaps on the path of development and progress and whose states have joined our movement and enhanced its role and standing.

One of the most prominent developments on the international scene might be the detente achieved in the relations between the two superpowers, with its shift from the era of confrontation to that of dialogue and understanding, and the accompanying progress toward halting the arms race.

While welcoming the policy of detente, and considering it an important factor in entrenching world peace, we believe that detente must be comprehensive. Its benefits must not be confined to the two blocs or to a certain region. No, this detente must affect the entire world. Comprehensive detente will lead to the termination of all forms of colonial and imperialist hegemony, to the elimination of all forms of aggression, and to the recognition of the peoples' right to self-determination and to choose the path they deem appropriate for building their future.

Detente should comprehensively take into consideration the interests of the other world nations. It should open the way for eliminating the deep-rooted effects of the previous stages of colonialism. This should be done by compensating the nations who for decades and centuries were under the yoke of colonialism—when their resources, talents, and resources were stolen—so that they can overcome the sufferings of their economic crises. These crises have led to the spread of starvation, poverty, and obscurity across a large section of this world at a time when the other half was achieving great economic and massive technical development. This widened the gap between the rich and the poor.

If the arms race poses a danger to humanity and international peace and security, then the increasing gap between the rich and poor poses an even greater danger to international security and world peace. Therefore, there must be a link between detente in its narrow meaning and detente in its wider sense. We should struggle so that the coming century will not perpetuate the current economic system based on the control of the rich countries' institutions over the resources of the developing countries.

Mr Chairman, esteemed conferees; peace is the demand of all nations. Peace is the foundation stone of the Nonaligned Movement's principles and one of its major goals. International detente could be a means to peace. However, we see some forces exploiting detente to

impose their solutions on international issues irrespective of the concerned nations' wills and irrespective of their basic rights, foremost of which is the right to self-determination. Some of these forces also try to exploit detente to return to the colonialist way of thinking, muscle-flexing, and fleet-gathering, without taking into consideration the deeply rooted developments in our nations and our determination to face these attempts and confront them with the utmost determination and strength. This is because our nations, which have shed great amounts of blood and made great sacrifices to attain their independence, are now, after enjoying freedom and independence and dignity, capable of giving more blood and making greater sacrifices to preserve national independence and defend freedom and dignity.

Perhaps the most prominant example of some forces' exploitation of detente is the support given by world imperialism to the Zionist entity in Palestine and the strength given to its military, economic, and political capacities, which are used against the Arab people in Palestine.

Any attempt to achieve a settlement of the Middle East crisis that does not result in a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory or the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights—particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their state in their homeland—will not succeed. The Arabs seek peace; and therefore, they resist whatever prevents the achievement of peace, including aggression and occupation.

We call for a just peace through a UN-sponsored international peace conference to be attended by all concerned parties, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to implement the UN resolutions to this effect.

Giving up or bargaining over rights will not lead to peace, but will increase the Israelis' intransigence and their blackmail of the Arabs. A prominent example of the fact that the people cannot be coerced forever is the intifadah [uprising] of our Palestinian Arab people against occupation. The intifadah is a legitimate struggle for liberation and national independence. The passage of approximately 2 years since the intifadah began reaffirms the determination of our Palesinian Arab people to achieve their full liberation as well as their inalienable national rights. Supporting and protecting the intifadah is the responsibility of all those who believe in freedom in the world. Our kinfolk's resistance to the occupation and the attempts to obliterate their national identity in occupied Golan are also part of a legitmate struggle to achieve liberation and end the aggression and occupation. The resistance of the Lebanese people to the Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon is a struggle to expel the aggressors and liberate the land.

Syria faces increasing pressures because of its stand against Israeli aggression and because of its support for the freedom strugglers. These pressures cannot make Syria change its policy because it believes that resistance is a duty and legitimate right.

As our region has become—as a result of Israeli aggression—a hotbed of tension, there is another hotbed which foreign colonialism on one hand, and the Israeli enemy on the other, have worked to explode. And this hotbed is the crisis in sisterly Lebanon.

While Britain was working to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, France established under its colonization of Lebanon a factional system and left Lebanon only after it had guaranteed the continuation of that system. Lebanon has continued to face internal chaos since independence because of a political system that is based on factional distinctions among its citizens under which the Lebanese are not equal in terms of duties and rights.

The overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people continued to demand equality and the abolition of the factional system to achieve justice and equality among the sons of the same homeland until the civil war erupted in 1975—a civil war that still rages today.

In light of the nature of relations between Syria and Lebanon—between two states in which one people live—the Lebanese Government asked for military aid from the Syrian Government in late May 1976 to stop the fighting and restore security in preparation for a dialogue among the Lebanese parties; and for a dialogue between the Lebanese Government and the Palestinians who were exposed to a bloody campaign launched by fascist factions on 14 April 1975—the campaign that triggered the civil war in Lebanon.

Following the Syrian forces arrival in Lebanon, the fighting was halted and a new president assumed power. This new president failed to open the door to national dialogue in view of the opposition he faced from factional and isolationist groupings which are linked to Israel. Thus, peace was not attained and the state of tension prevailed, but without any fighting among the parties until Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982. Israel, in cooperation with the United States, imposed the 17 May 1983 agreement. The Lebanese nationalists opposed this agreement, and foiled it in March 1984. After this, a national unity government was formed on the basis of a political reform program that would realize equality and justice for all. In view of the rejection of one of the parties which enjoyed the privileges of power, the national accord [as heard] government was paralyzed, and its head, the late Rashid Karami, was assassinated by one of the fascist and sectarian groupings. This brought back the volatile and explosive state of affairs.

In August 1988, an armed group in east Beirut obstructed the presidential elections. It did the same thing on 22 September of the same year. This produced a new state of affairs in the country with the establishment of a military government, half of whose members resigned, and a civilian government which enjoys the support of most of the Lebanese. The military clique resorted to the escalation of the situation. On 14 March

1989, this clique shelled west Beirut, killing scores of people and wounding large numbers. This ignited the fighting between the nationalist forces and the military clique. This escalation by the military clique came at the instigation of Israel to obscure the intifadah [uprising] of our people in Palestine, and in an attempt to extinguish the intifadah because the voice of guns will overpower the voice of the strugglers, or so the Israelis believe.

In addition to this, the Iraqi Government offered its direct support. This government supplied the military clique with weapons worth more than $1 billion. These arms were used to destroy a large part of Lebanon, and to kill hundreds of women, children, and elderly people. It seems that these guns and weapons had not quenched their thirst in the Gulf war. Thus, they wanted to make them quench their thirst in Lebanon. The Iraqi Government's objective is to cover up for the Israeli involvement at the request of some Western quarters on one hand, and to depict the conflict in Lebanon as being a conflict among Arab parties on the other. Thus, Israel will succeed in entrenching its occupation of southern Lebanon on one hand and in stifling the voice of the intifadah in Palestine on the other.

Syria once again reaffirms the following facts with respect to its policy on the situation in in Lebanon.

1. Lebanon's unity is an essential thing over which there can be no indulgence. It is a red line. When this unity is really endangered, Syria will not hesitate in taking the practical measures to impose and restore this unity. This is because Lebanon's unity is part of Syria's national security and part of the national security of the entire Arab nation.

2. Only national accord can restore peace and security to Lebanon. Therefore, the Lebanese should achieve an accord based on constitutional and political reforms that secure equality among the Lebanese in terms of rights and obligations.

3. Syria vigorously supports the national Lebanese resistance to achieve the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

4. Syria stands alongside all the Lebanese who believe in Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation. It does not discriminate between Lebanese because it cannot discriminate in its relations between brothers, only as much as they are committed to the supreme interests of Lebanon and the Arab nation.

5. The Casablanca summit resolution constitutes the reasonable and fair framework for resolving the Lebanese crisis. Therefore, Syria supports every effort to implement this resolution in accordance with its articles and principles.

Mr Chairman, esteemed conferees: While the developing nations suffer economic difficulties due to the current world economic system and continue to suffer from the negative effects of industrial advancement in terms of environmental pollution and the slow elimination of life, other problems also continue to disturb international peace and security. The Cyprus problem is still unresolved. We support the efforts to resolve this problem through dialogue and the implementation of UN resolutions in a manner that secures the island's unity, independence, and nonalignment.

The Afghan people are still undergoing the pains of the current crisis in this country despite the withdrawal of Soviet forces from their territory. We hope that the Nonaligned Movement will contribute towards restoring peace, security, and stability there in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

We support the DPRK's call for making the Korean peninsula a security zone free of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons. We support the DPRK's efforts to reunite the Korean homeland peacefully and without foreign intervention.

We support the Nicaraguan Government in its struggle to halt intervention in its internal affairs and to consolidate its national independence.

The struggle of the Azanian people who suffer from the Pretorian regime's apartheid policy must win our strong support. We support the struggle of this brave, militant people and greet the leaders of their struggle. We denounce the Pretorian regime and its racist practices and its aggressions against neighboring countries. We salute the steadfastness of the African confrontation states. We salute the militant Namibian people and urge them to expedite the implementation of the UN resolutions stipulating their independence and liberation from the Pretorian regime.

Mr Chairman, esteemed conferees: The success of this conference in specifying the principles and bases that enable us to formulate a new world from where hegemony, oppression, and exploitation disappear and where peoples' right to self-determination is affirmed will constitute a turning point in the history of mankind.

Our countries' cooperation, concerted action, and the principles we establish at this conference will enhance our movement's role and entrench the policy of nonalignment in the international scene.

I hope this conference will achieve the aspirations of our people.

Peace and mercy of God be upon you.

6 Sep Afternoon Session, Speeches Heard

Qatar's Summit Speech

JN0609162489 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (GNA)—The Qatari Heir Apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad Ibn-Khalifah Al Thani has underlined that the crucial factor

which will help the non-aligned regain its weight, influence and prominent role is the reaffirmation of the urgent need for total and strict renewed commitment to the principles of the movement, adherence to its objectives and strengthening cooperation among its members.

Addressing the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade, last night Shaykh Hamad said that the Arab region has recently witnessed significant developments in its historic efforts to defend national existence and independence and the right to self-determination. The most prominent of these developments is the Palestinian uprising. This brave uprising, in its second year, is more determined to continue till victory is achieved, he noted.

Shaykh Hamad praised the struggle of the Palestinian people, and reiterated continued support for them until their legitimate objectives of liberating their land are fulfilled.

Also [as received] lauded the establishment of the State of Palestine, and expressed deep appreciation to the countries which have recongized it.

He expressed the hope that the United States would move its dialogue with the PLO towards concrete progress leading to the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Shaykh Hamad praised the recent decision of the European Economic Community on the Middle East which supports the PLO's participation in the peace process.

Referring to the crisis in Lebanon, Shaykh Hamad said the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon contributes to the continuation of the tragic situation in that country. He called on the conference to exert all possible efforts to force Israel to implement the U.N. resolutions calling for Israeli evacuation from south Lebanon.

Shaykh Hamad praised the efforts of the tripartite Arab committee which was set up by the Casablanca summit conference, and called upon all parties to cooperate with the committee so that peace and stability are restored to Lebanon.

Shaykh Hamad also referred to the Iraq-Iran conflict. He appealed to all parties concerned to move forward, in good faith, the current direct Iraq-Iran negotiations under the supervision of the U.N. secretary general, so that peace would prevail in the Gulf region and the causes of conflict be eliminated through the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 which both neighbouring states have accepted.

The Qatari heir apparent and defence minister reiterated support for the Afghan people's struggle for self-determination and free choice of their political system without any interference in their internal affairs.

Shaykh Hamad expressed support for the efforts of the United Nations secretary general for the resumption of dialogue among Cypriots and urged the two sides at conflict in Syprus to make efforts to reach acceptable solutions in the context of the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of that country.

He called for ending the illegitimate occupation of Namibia, and condemned the difficulties raised by South Africa to block the implementation of the accords regarding the independence of Namibia which have been concluded through U.N. efforts.

Shaykh Hamad welcomed the continuing dialogue and understanding between the two superpowers aiming at preserving and strengthening world peace and security. He also welcomed the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles and hoped that it will be the prelude to further agreements limiting the armament race.

Shaykh Hamad welcomed the developing countries' proclamation in the Caracas declaration of June 23, 1989, of their willingness to be integrated in the world economy and their determination to pursue a serious dialogue with the developed countries in order to strengthen international cooperation for development.

He said that developed nations, which produce most of the materials detrimental to environment on earth should shoulder the larger responsibilities in combating the causes of environment deterioration.

The dangers of addiction are no less grave than those of the deterioration of the environment. Serious and concerted international efforts are indispensable for combating these dangers which affect all mankind.

YAR Deputy Prime Minister Speaks

JN0709083689 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Our country has stressed that the situation in the Middle East is still volatile and constitutes a threat to peace not only in the region, but also in the entire world, and that this is a result of the hostile policy adopted by the Zionist occupation authorities toward the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

This came in our country's address to this evening's session of the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade, delivered by brother Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki, deputy prime minister [of the Yemen Arab Republic—YAR], member of the Standing Committee, and head of our country's delegation to the summit.

Dr Makki referred to the acts of oppression and terrorism practiced by the Zionist occupation authorities against the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories. In the West Bank and Gaza, he said, the Zionist occupation forces are encountering defenseless Palestinian people, seeking their legitimate rights, with murder, imprisonment, deportation, and house demolishing. These forces are also practicing all forms of coercion, injustice, and brutal methods in breach of international human rights and laws.

Dr Makki explained that the Zionist occupation authorities are continuing their stubbornness, intransigence, and rejection of all peace calls despite the emergence of new opportunities toward achieving a just peace for the Arab-Israeli conflict. These opportunities are represented by the daring resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council during its extraordinary session in Algiers in November 1988 and the important peace initiative presented by struggling brother Yasir 'Arafat during the UN General Assembly session in Geneva in the same month. These initiatives met the support of all the Arab countries and most world nations, he said.

By pursuing this policy, Makki said, the Zionist enemy authorities prove to the world that they are responsible for the destruction afflicting the Palestinian Arab people and the neighboring Arab countries and for the constant wars and tension that the region has been suffering since the Zionist entity was established on Palestinian land in 1948. He stressed that the Zionist enemy is responsible for any obstacle in the way of peace.

Dr Makki appealed in our country's name to the world community, especially the five Security Council permanent member states, to intensify efforts to pressure Israel into accepting all peace initiatives and expediting the convening of the UN-sponsored international peace conference with the participation of the Security Council's permanent member states and all concerned parties including the PLO on equal footing. The conference should also be convened on the bases of Security Council Resolutions Nos 242 and 338 and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in order to achieve just and lasting peace in the region.

Dr Makki stressed that the regrettable developments and frightening deterioration in Lebanon, caused by the failure of all eforts to resolve the Lebanese crisis, necessitates that the nonaligned countries and the entire world exert every possible effort to render successful the efforts of the Arab tripartite committee, which are aimed at ending the Lebanese crisis. They should also express solidarity with the Lebanese people so as to preserve Lebanon's national unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and put an end to the suffering, displacement, and fear that the Lebanese have long been experiencing.

Dr Makki also urged all nations to exert further efforts and put pressure on the Zionist entity to withdraw from the Lebanese territories in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. He stressed that this would help settle the Lebanese problem. He expressed full hope that the Arab tripartite committee, formed by the extraordinary Arab summit, would remove all hurdles to its efforts, so that it can accomplish its mission toward achieving Lebanese national accord.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Dr Makki stressed the importance of moving from the state of cease-fire to the state of permanent peace between Iraq and Iran by making the necessary steps to implement Security Council Resolution No. 598 through direct negotiations between the two countries. He said the initiation of an operation to exchange POW's, with the humanitarian implications of such an operation, would prove good intentions and serious inclination toward resolving the disputed issues peacefully, with a view to concluding a comprehensive peace agreement between the two countries in the interest of peace and stability in the region. [passage omitted]

Laos' Phoumi Vongvichit on Thais

LD0709043889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG)—Taking part in the general debate, acting President of Laos Phoumi Vongvichit warned about the danger of the U.S. strategic defence initiative (SDI) to peace in the world.

The Laotian president said that tension in Southeast Asia was abating. He added that certain progress was even visible in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The relations between Laos and Thailand have also improved, although border problems between them still exist, Vongvichit said.

The representative of one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world warned that the imperative of the world economy was to end poverty.

Phoumi Vongvbichit urged support to a special U.N. session on the revitalization of the economy in the developing countries, scheduled for 1990.

Iran, Iraq 'Quarrel' at Summit

AU0609210289 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The ninth summit of nonaligned countries is coming to an end. A number of delegate heads have already left Belgrade. This afternoon's general debate ended a little over half an hour ago.

Polemics took place at the very end of today's plenary session between the delegations of Iran and Iraq. The cause of the sharper tones was this afternoon's speech by the head of the Iranian delegation, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister for foreign affairs. The quarrel arose over which country does not respect, and is not applying, the Geneva agreement on the current state of neither war nor peace. The chairman calmed down the discussion, concluded the session, and announced that the general debate will continue at 1000 [0800 GMT] tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Iran, Iraq Trade Charges

LD0609210989 Tehran IRNA in English 2055 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6, IRNA—Iran and Iraq exchanged accusations on reason for the stalemate in the peace process in interruptions at the end of Wednesday's session of the non-aligned summit.

The war of words began when Iraq requested to reply to Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's speech earlier in the day in which he stressed that continued occupation of Iranian soil was preventing the achievement of real peace.

Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister Wisam al-Zahawi [name as received] read a statement in which Iran was accused of "reneging" on commitments previously agreed with the U.N. secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"The Iranians never entered direct talks with us and this is why various issues of Resolution 598 were never discussed, including withdrawal," he said.

The Iranian counter reply came from the head of its U.N. mission in Geneva, Sirus Naseri, who reiterated that the occupation of Iranian territory was the main obstcle to peace.

"Withdrawal is the first stop before entering direct talks, into direct negotiations on any matters that remains outstanding," he said.

"Withdrawal...is the only reason we still have a no war no peace stituation."

The two sides also traded harsh words on Lebanon. The Iraqi delegate said Velayati had no right to object to Iraqi policies on Lebanon, while the Iranian official blamed Baghdad for making the Lebanese crisis more complicated.

Naseri rejected Iraqi criticism that Iranian forces were illegally present in Lebanon and reminded that Iran's Islamic zeal inspired the Lebanese to resist the Israeli invasion of 1982 and forced Zionist troops to "put their heads between their knees" and leave Lebanon.

6 Sep Afternoon Session Summarized

LD0609205789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG)—Today's afternoon session of the Ninth Non-aligned Summit ended a few minutes after 1900 GMT.

(?Heads of delegations) of (Vanuatu), Iran, Jamaica, Ethiopia, Swaziland, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Togo, Laos and the Arab Republic of Yemen took part in the general debate this afternoon. Iraqi representative asked to take the floor after the Iranian delegate's speech, after which the Iranian delegate took the floor again. The chairman ended the afternoon session after his reply.

The general debate continues tomorrow morning.

The adoption of the summit's final documents is expected tomorrow.

Heads of 64 delegations took part in the general debate so far.

Political Committee Continues Sessions on Topics

Security, Disarmament Document

LD0609100889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] The issue of the U.S. downing of the Iranian airliner and also the issue of the U.S. air raid on Libya have been included in the international security and disarmament documents of the nonaligned summit. According to IRNA, the permanent representative of Yugoslavia at the United Nations said during a press conference yesterday when announcing the above: The disarmament document, which is proposed by Yugoslavia, was ratified at the political committee of the summit yesterday without much alteration. He also noted: The Iran-Iraq war is the most sensitive issue of the 11 issues currently reviewed by the political committee of the non-aligned summit in Belgrade. This report also says that Yugoslavia, in its efforts to win the support of the nonaligned member states for the draft of the summit's declaration, has begun some informal consultations.

Committee's Work Reviewed

LD0609180189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG)—The ninth non-aligned summit's draft documents being reviewed in the Political Committee are about to be adopted, as ambassador in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Darko Silovic told a news conference today.

A new idea, upheld by many countries, has been raised in the Political Committee for a group of experts, including jurists and historians, to be formed to review the current political situation in the world and the atmosphere of the new detente and to point to possible further developments.

Summing up the work done so far in the Political Committee, Ambassador Silovic said that the committee had adopted the draft documents on Korea, Kampuchea, the Western Sahara, Palestine, the Arab-Israeli conflict and Southern Africa, as a special problem.

A clear headway is obvious in the draft document on Palestine in terms of the recognition of the right of all countries involved in the Mid-East conflict to live within their borders. The draft document also describes the process which has led to the new development of the situation in that part of the world and the dialogue between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United States.

The extensive draft document on southern Africa has been prepared by the countries of the African group and does not correspond to the original text prepared by the host-country. In the new draft document, the African countries proceed, among other things, from the outcome of the Harare session of the Organization of African Unity's ad

hoc committee for Southern Africa, which contains elements for the solution of the problem of apartheid in a manner similar to that envisaged for Namibia.

The original draft document on international security and disarmament, with the proposed amendments on the three nuclear-free peace zones—the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific—and the parts of text in which the attack on Libya and the downing of the Iranian plane are condemned, is expected to be adopted today.

Ambassador Silovic described the draft document on Iraq and Iran as good and comprehensive and expressed hope that it would be adopted in the Political Committee without any greater problem, in fact because it bears in mind the interests of both sides.

Ambassador Silovic singled out Lebanon as the most acute crisis spot, and expressed hope that the draft document on that problem would also successfully pass the test in the Political Committee. It has been learned from summit sources that it is very likely that the Arab League tripartite committee for Lebanon will resume work in view of the encouraging signs which have come from Syria.

An amendment dealing with the current situation in Panama is most likely to be added to the draft document on Latin America and the Caribbean.

The most heated discussion is currently held on the draft document on Afghanistan, after Afghan President Najibullah proposed yesterday the convocation of an international conference on Afghanistan and the forming of a non-aligned panel group for contacts with all interested sides.

Senegal Supports Palestinian Cause

BK0609135089 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] President Ershad has reiterated his country's unstinting support to the struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve freedom. Participating in the discussions in Belgrade Tuesday [5 September] night on the draft recommendation on Palestine, the president said our goal should now be to convene an international peace conference on Palestine and the Middle East under United Nations auspices. He said all parties concerned must participate in the conference at the same time, he pointed out, the Palestine Liberation Organization—PLO—should be allowed to participate on an equal footing with others.

Presided over by the chairman of the ninth nonaligned summit, President Dr Janez Drnovsek of Yugoslavia, the meeting of the committee for Palestine was attended by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, President Yasir 'Arafat of the state of Palestine, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, and representatives of Senegal and Cuba.

Later President Ershad attended a reception at the Hotel Intercontinental hosted by President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe in honor of the heads of state and government attending the nonaligned summit. First Lady Begum Raushan Ershad and Foreign Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud also attended the reception.

Palestine Document Discussed

LD0609045989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0428 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Pool item"]

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)—The nine-member non-aligned committee for Palestine, comprising the heads of state or government of Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Yugoslavia, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe, is chaired by Yugoslavia as of today.

Yugoslav State Presidency President Janez Drnovsek took over the seat of the chairman after outgoing chairman of the committee, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe submitted a report on the committee's work in the past three-year period.

President Mugabe set out that the committees work had contributed to the recognition of the Palestinian state, which was proclaimed in Algeria last year, by nearly 80 countries. He singled out as a major success of the committee for Palestine the growing acceptance of the idea of an international conference on Palestine.

Janez Drnovsek, for his part, set out that the committee must define genuine proposals for the solution of the Palestinian problem and the Mid-East crisis.

Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat informed the committee about the dialogue between the Palestine Liberation Organization and a delegation of the United States, which he said insisted on Shamir's plan for elections in the occupied Arab territories. 'Arafat set out that the elections in the occupied Arab territories must be held under U.N. auspices, similar as in Namibia. He said that the Palestinian people would continue its struggle for the attainment of the ultimate goal and that it needed the wholehearted support of the non-aligned and the world at large.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that the committee must in future place accent on the need for the convocation of an international conference on Palestine.

Iran Criticizes Palestine Document

LD0609181489 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Sept. 6, IRNA—On the eve of the close of the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade, urgent preparations on the final documents continue in the summit's political committee.

Six of a possible eleven resolutions have been passed so far: on Korea, Kampuchea, Western Sahara, the Arab-Israeli conflict, South Africa and Palestine.

Iran has taken strong exception to the Palestine document, which calls for Israeli withdrawal only from territories occupied after 1967 and guarantees the right of "all states in the region" to secure borders.

An Iranian spokesman said earlier today that Iran did not recognize the Zionist entity and said that all of Palestine must be returned to its people. [passage omitted]

Iran-Iraq Discussion To Begin

LD0609200789 Tehran IRNA in English 1940 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6, IRNA—The Political Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] was to start deliberation on a resolution on the Iran-Iraq conflict Wednesday evening.

The resolution was among several which were still to be adopted by the committee before Thursday's closing ceremony.,

Sources said extensive consultations have already been made by some NAM delegates with Iranian and Iraqi officials to limit debate on the resolution.

They said the document would be "watered down" to minimize objections by either side on details, and deals only with mutually accepted generalities.

The Political Committee chaired by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku may also agree to include a statement on the American downing of the Iran Air Passenger plane last year.

In his speech to the conference Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Wednesday condemned the U.S. attack and called on the movement and other world organizations to take steps to ensure the safety of international flights and passengers.

Mwananshiku told a press conference that the issue would be discussed when the debate starts on a resolution on security and disarmament but could not say if would be included in the final text.

Asked about objections raised against some resolution such as Palestine, the Zambian foreign minister said resolutions were adopted not by voting but general consensus and any reservations would be officially noted.

The document on Palestine which was approved Wednesday was strongly opposed by Iran because of its tacit recognition of the Zionist regime.

7 Sep Speeches, Proceedings Begin in Belgrade

Summit Resumes With General Debate

LD0709114689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Soon after 0800 GMT today the ninth summit of nonaligned countries resumed work with a general debate.

In fact, this morning's debate is a continuation of that on the two main topics to be considered by the summit: the role of the nonaligned in the world today and the main economic problems facing developing countries.

As has been said, the general debate in the Sava Center, in which 64 speakers have so far taken part, should end some time today.

The closing session of the ninth summit is expected to begin later this afternoon or even early evening. It has been announced that the ninth summit of nonaligned countries will end late this evening.

Panama's Noriega Message

PA0709164989 Paris AFP in Spanish 1208 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (AFP)—The Defense Forces of Panama [FDP] and the Panamanian people "will resist as long as necessary" the U.S. "aggresion," without "going a single step backward," announced a message sent by General Manuel Noriega to the Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade. Noriega is the FDP commander whom the United States wants to remove. He has been charged with having taken part in drug trafficking. Noriega explained that, although he is not a head of state or government, he was addressing the Ninth Nonaligned Summit of the 102 member countries of the Nonaligned Movement as the FDP comander in chief.

The purpose of the "aggressive" U.S. policy is clear, Noriega explained. The United States does not want to comply, he added, with the agreements of the Torrijos-Carter treaties which establish the return of the canal to Panama on 31 December 1999.

Noriega recalled that over the past 2 years of the Ronald Reagan administration, the United States demanded to renegotiate the extension of its military presence and bases in Panama after the year 2000. "With no respect for our honor as soldiers, they attempted to force the participation of FDP troops and special units in the military aggression against the fraternal nation of Nicaragua," Noriega stated in his message.

"The rejection, with no hesitation, of these two plans which are unacceptable to any true Latin American patriot, unleashed against my country" U.S. wrath, he pointed out. Noriega then listed the "sanctions" imposed by the United States against Panama, including withholding revenues and benefits from operation of the

canal, and illegally withholding taxes and social security payments deducted from the pay of Panamanians working on the canal.

Noriega added that the United States also decided to freeze millions of dollars belonging to the National Bank of Panama deposited in U.S. banks, confiscate airplanes from the state-owned airline, and ban U.S. enterprises from paying taxes to the government.

In addition, Noriega emphasized, there was an increase in the number of U.S. troops at the bases in the canal area, the introduction of hundreds of combat vehicles, armored vehicles, and combat helicopters.

The U.S. goal is to "make the Panamanian leaders give in," and impose on the Republic of Panama [words indistinct] willing to review the Torrijos-Carter treaties, or tolerate [treaty] violations, he concluded.

Morocco's Filali Speaks

LD0709165189 Rabat MAP in English 1241 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sep. 7, (MAP)—"Our duty is to free ourselves from past attitudes and recognize that the main reason of the existence of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] is development promotion requiring trust among partners so that all nations shoulder responsibility in the common management of world affairs", Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation said before the ninth NAM summit ongoing in Belgrade.

In his address, Abdellatif Filali recalled the broadlines of the Moroccan policy and surveyed what Morocco expects from the movement of non-aligned countries.

He called on the movement to double efforts to "guarantee to our southern African brothers material and diplomatic support in their struggle against apartheid, colonialism, aggression and destabilization". "We are expecting with great hope the end of decolination in Africa with the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia", he added.

On the situation in the Middle East, Filali said that Morocco wishes the region would have benefited by the easing of tension known throughout the world. "But Israel stubbornly refuses Palestinian peace moves adopted during the Palestinian National Council in Algiers, in November 1988".

Filali added that the NAM should tirelessly endeavor to convene an international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of the UN Security Council Permanent Members and the other parties in the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Referring to the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), the Moroccan foreign minister said the union was so much expected by the peoples of the region and is progressively setting up its constitutional bodies to upgrade cooperation and progess in Maghreban countries.

The UMA, he added, is also to contribute to political stability while giving the region more weight vis-a-vis its developed partners. "We are convinced that a pyramidal structure of regional groupings will contribute to confine hegemonism which rule at the present time international economic relations".

Morning Session Ends

LD0709163789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The general debate at the ninth non-aligned summit ended on Thursday.

During the three-day [word indistinct], around 75 heads of delegations of non-aligned countries took the floor and around ten contributed their addresses in writing.

The summit bureau will meet in the afternoon and the closing session has been scheduled for 8 p.m.

The summit is expected to end later in the evening.

7 Sep Afternoon Session, Speeches Reported

Singapore Foreign Minister Speech

BK0709150089 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng, has identified important political trends that will pose challenges to the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in the next decade.

Addressing the 9th summit of the movement in Belgrade, Mr Wong said, one trend is the de-emphasis on ideology by both the Soviet Union and the United States. He said despite this, the superpowers will continue to compete for political and economic influence in the Third World. The challenge here is to remain vigilant in conflicts. Another trend to tackle is the Americans who (?might reform) their political and economic systems. Mr Wong pointed out that the lessening interest of the superpowers in regional conflicts, make [word indistinct] of this opportunity for medium powers to exert their weight. He pointed out that the movement should deal with this challenge, especially the smaller member states, which will have to be more attentive and adult.

Mr Wong said yet another challenge comes from the trend toward closer cooperation among the countries of the north—whether capitalists or socialists. Examples of these are the formation of the single European market by 1992, the U.S.-Canada free trade association, and the pledge by the G-7 Paris summit to help the Eastern European countries.

Mr Wong also outlined how the movement should respond to the challenges. He said the first and fundamental response is for the member states to demonstrate that they are willing to abide by the movement's principles of peaceful coexistence. They should not exercise

hegemony or domination over others nor engage in conflicts with other member states.

Second, the movement must observe the new issues appearing on international agenda. These known traditional issues such as debt, drugs, and the environment are of specific importance to the movement. Mr Wong warned that if the member countries ignore these issues, then others will just find the solutions for them.

Afternoon Plenary Session Ends

LD0709193189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The afternoon plenary session of the non-aligned summit ended at 17:00, while the final plenary session was scheduled for 20:00 local time today.

Representatives of the observer and guest countries at the summit spoke this afternoon. The Mongolian delegate and Foreign Minister C. Gombosuren said his country shared the view that the ninth summit was taking place at the decisive time for the movement and for the world as a whole. He added that favourable processes were unfolding in the world, but they had to be irreversible, and this was where he saw a great role of the movement of the nonaligned.

Morad Galeb, president of the African and Asian Countries' Solidarity Organization, pointed out that the developing countries gained their political independence, but now they were confronted with an 'even more cunning hegemony.' He said that the developing countries were guided by computers from the North's centres, while fresh threats were coming to them from a revolution in telecommunications and electronics.

Carlos Gallisa, head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, asserted that the principles of the movement of non-alignment afford a higher-quality living for all mankind and hence they must not be diluted by rhetorics. He said his country was under the conventional yoke of the U.S. and compared the situation there with that in Namibia. He called the non-aligned to set up a standing committee to monitor the situation in the regions having the vestiges of colonialism.

Johnson Phillip Mlumbo, president of the Pan-African Congress, said that solutions for Azania (South Africa) could be found only on the basis of the following five principles: A reform of apartheid is not possible but only its elimination, the changes cannot be made by the racist regime but by oppressed people, all forms of struggle should be applied but an armed struggle is most important, the racist regime must be completely isolated internationally, the great powers must not (?interfere) in the struggle of Azania's people for self-determination.

In explaining the determination of the Pan-African Congress for an armed struggle, Mlambo condemned the South African regime because it was not giving up violence while demanding the popular forces to renounce arms.

Alfred Nzo, seretary general of the African National Congress (ANC), called the summit participants to demand comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa.

He underscored the confidence in the ultimate victory of his people, now deprived of constitutional and political rights of deciding on the country's fate, as he stressed that an armed struggle was the key tool in the elimination of the inhuman apartheid system in South Africa. Alfred Nzo announced the further armed strugole build-up, especially after yesterday's parliamentary elections and another triumph of the whites.

Tesfaye Tadesse, representative of the U.N. special committee on the implementation of the Declaration on Independence, stated that the Non-Aligned Movement's [NAM] principles and objectives were remaining as the permanent value in the continuation of the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism, and apartheid.

Today, at the threshold of the 21st century, it is common knowledge that millions of people in small territories still do not have the right to their own states. This, he made it clear, pertains to Western Sahara, Puerto Rico, and 13 more regions in the world.

Rock-Luc Wamytan, representative of the Socialist National Front for the Liberation of the Canak, thanked the non-aligned countries for the support they have been giving since the Harare summit for his people in its efforts to achieve full liberation. He indicated that for the first time in the 150 years of humiliation of the Canak people there has now been a ray of hope for a peaceful settlement of its status in the spirit of tolerance and negotiations.

Further Results on Political Committee Topics

UN Efforts Supported

LD0709053289 Tehran IRNA in English 0520 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sep. 7, IRNA—The non-aligned countries expressed their full support for efforts of the United Nations secretary general for implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"Heads of state or government of non-aligned countries reiterated their full support to continued efforts of secretary general" a resolution adopted early this morning in the Political Committee of ninth non-aligned summit reads.

The document also expresses readiness of the member countries to actively support the secretary general in his endeavours on this issue.

The three paragraph document also expresses satisfaction with the decision of the two countries to observe a cease-fire and to hold direct talks under the auspices of the secretary general.

The adopted document is much shorter than the original draft prepared by the host country Yugoslavia.

Observers here see the final text on Iraq-Iran war resolution more balanced than the previous proposal which was quite one-sided and actually defended Iraqi positions. However, the final resolution lacks certain proposals for accelerating peace process and is too general.

South African Elections Condemned

MB0709122189 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade Sept 7 SAPA—Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] leaders have condemned yesterday's South African elections in which the ruling National Party was returned to power with a reduced majority, ZIANA national news agency reports.

According to the NAM declaration on southern Africa, leaders meeting on the last day of the ninth summit condemned the elections, saying they were held under a constitution declared null and void by the United Nations.

"Only an election based on one person one vote under universal suffrage in a single chamber parliament can lead to the establishment of a genuine non-racial democracy in South Africa," said the declaration.

Iran-Iraq Resolution Submitted

JN0709114289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (INA)—The INA team in Belgrade has learned that the Nonaligned Movement's political committee last night adopted a resolution on the Iraq-Iran situation and forwarded it to the nonaligned summit for approval.

The resolution expresses the leaders' full support for the constant efforts exerted by the UN secretary general.

The leaders also expressed their appreciation for the contribution of the UN Security Council, especially its nonaligned members, to those efforts and also for the important role played by the UN peacekeeping force in maintaining the cease-fire and reducing tension.

The leaders stress their desire and readiness to support the UN secretary general in his endeavors toward this end.

The leaders express satisfaction with the decision taken by Iraq and Iran to abide by the cease-fire since August 1988 and to hold direct talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general with a view to implementing fully and speedily Resolution No 598 toward a just, lasting, honorable, and comprehensive settlement.

The leaders renewed their support for the stances adopted by the movement so far on the problems facing the relations between Iraq and Iran.

Iran Objects to Israel Recognition

LD0709062489 Tehran IRNA in English 0545 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 7, IRNA—The Iranian delegation at the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade has raised strong objections to the implicit recognition of the Zionist state.

The recognition has been implied in a resolution on Palestine passed in the movement's Political Committee, according to a source.

The resolution, which has not been yet made public calls for the Israeli withdrawal only from territories occupied after 1967 and for guaranteeing the right of "all states in the region" to secure borders.

"Iran has stressed that it does not recognize the Zionist entity and therefore has expressed reservations about the resolution," said the source who asked not to be named.

He said Syria and Libya also voiced objections to the document which has been prepared with close consultations between new NAM [Nonaligned Movement] leader Yugoslavia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The resolution will be issued at the end of the NAM summit which is expected on Thursday [7 September] along with resolutions on other regional issues such as the Iraq-Iran war and Lebanon.

The resolution on Palestine states that for a comprehensive solution of the Palestinian issue, the movement reaffirms support for positions taken by its ministerial conference in Zimbabwe in May.

They include "guaranteeing arrangements for security of all states in the region, including the state of Palestine, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries."

According to the source the Iranian delegation also opposed the part of the resolution which calls for the liberation of areas occupied by Israel in 1967 and stressed that all of Palestine had to be returned to its people.

The resolution's call for an international conference on the Palestinian issue was also rejected by Iran because of Israel's participation in it, the source said.

He added that Iran had asked the NAM Secretariat to register Iran's objections to the resolution.

Rushdie Book Indirectly Condemned

LD0709132589 Tehran IRNA in English 1252 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 7, IRNA—Iran won support from the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in condemning

attacks against the cultural values of Third World countries—an indirect reference to the Rushdie affair.

A resolution on international communications was adopted by the Political Committee of the movement in the early hours of Thursday which stressed that books should not be used to insult the cultural values of member nations. It states that the 102-nation movement "further condemns the use of the print media as an instrument of propaganda against the cultural values and heritage of the non-aligned countries."

The paragraph was proposed by the Iranian delegation and approved by the political committee, according to sources. The document will be presented with few dozen others on political and economic issued to the NAM leaders who are due to gather for the closing session Thursday evening. Alterations are unlikely and documents are expected to be endorsed.

Iran asked the NAM to take a stand on the issue of cultural values in its continuing campaign against Salman Rushdie's blasphemous novel, The Satanic Verses. Earlier this year Iran also succeeded in urging the Organization of the Islamic Conference to sharply condemn the book and naming Indian born British-subject Rushdie an apostate.

Iran Airbus Downing Condemned

LD0709151889 Tehran IRNA in English 1430 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 7, IRNA—The Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] has reiterated its condemnation of the American downing of the Iran Air passenger plane which killed 290 people.

The movement's political committee in a resolution on international security also rested its condemnation of the U.S. air attack on Libya.

"Heads of state and governments regarding Security Council Resolution 618 and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3481 reaffirmed the position of previous conferences of the NAM on the United States military attacks on Libya and the U.S. downing of an Iranian civil aircraft," it states, according to sources.

The document was endorsed by the NAM experts at the political committee's closing session which ended in the early hours of Thursday.

The Iran Air airbus was destroyed over the Persian Gulf on July 3, 1988 when hit by rockets fired from an American warship.

In his speech to the summit here Wednesday, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said the movement and other world bodies had a duty to ensure the safety of international flights and passengers.

Pakistan Gets Afghan Resolution Passed

BK0709161589 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Pakistan has achieved a great success by adopting a resolution on Afghanistan at the political committee of the nonaligned summit conference in Belgrade. The resolution fully keeps in view all basic elements of Pakistan's policy on Afghanistan. The resolution totally ignores all the latest proposals put forward by the Kabul regime at the conference. The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, calls for arranging immediate talks between the Afghan groups in order to set up a broad-based government which enjoys the full support of all the sections of the Afghan people. It also calls for creating a situation which is conducive to the safe and voluntary return of the Afghan refugees and for increasing the humanitarian assistance to them. The resolution urges all the parties concerned to increase the efforts for a peaceful settlement on the basis of the Geneva accords. The resolution calls upon the Nonaligned Movement to continue its support to the UN efforts in this connection.

As per Pakistan's proposal, a paragraph has been added in the resolution lauding the efforts of the outgoing chairman of the movement, Robert Mugabe, and with a hope that the present chairman will continue these efforts.

In a dispatch from Belgrade, Radio Pakistan's representative, (Zaman Shawasti) has reported that through another proposal, the Kabul regime's delegation did not succeed in actively involving the Nonaligned Movement in the Afghan settlement. The committee did not agree on the Kabul regime's proposals for convening an international conference on Afghanistan. The proposal called for the participation of the neighboring countries, the countries which signed the Geneva accords, and the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement in the international conference. The committee felt that this kind of international conference is unnecessary as the UN secretary general is making efforts for a settlement of this issue as pert the aspirations of the world body.

Afghan Islamic Movement Recognized

LD0709181989 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The political committee of the 9th meeting of the Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade has prepared a document, proposed by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in which for the first time the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] recognizes and stresses the nature of the Islamic movement of Afghanistan.

In the said document the NAM has placed emphasis on the right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their fate and the regime of their government freely and without interference from outside. It also places emphasis on the need for the preservation of independence and Islamic identity of Afghanistan. [passage omitted]

Ceasefire in Lebanon Called For

LD0709194589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries called at their Belgrade conference for an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon and lent full support to the establishment of Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial [passage indinstict].

The Belgrade summit's resolution on Lebanon condemns the Israeli aggression and occupation of south Lebanon and calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces and their replacement [word indistinct] and regular Lebanese Army troops.

Draft Documents Submitted

LD0709123289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0941 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—The political committee of the ninth non-aligned summit has ended work on the draft documents, to be submitted for adoption to the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

In an atmosphere of constructiveness and tolerance, the participants in the debate in the political committee adopted some twenty documents relating to some of the most important international questions.

The conference bureau will convene this afternoon to choose the host to the first non-aligned ministerial conference after the ninth summit. It has been learned that several countries have put up their candidacies and the final proposal will be formulated after the customary consultations.

The economic committee also is expected to complete work on the draft documents this afternoon, so that the closing plenary session is expected to open at 8 p.m. today.

Thus, the summit will probably close according to schedule, which is a contribution to the streamlining of the movement, in view of the fact that nearly all non-aligned summits to date have had to be prolonged beyond the scheduled time.

India Viewpoint on Issues

BK0709163489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The nonaligned nations concluded their ninth summit in Belgrade tonight after adopting the documents on major areas of concern approved by the Political and Economic Committees. The Political Committee continued its deliberations till early hours of this morning and finalized various documents relating to Afghanistan, west Asia and Palestine, southern Africa, Cambodia, and several other areas. The Economic Committee has also adopted the documents and completed most of its work.

Our correspondent, Ratan Salve, reports from the conference venue at the Sava Center at Belgrade that India played a very significant role in finalizing the documents. On Afghanistan, there was some difficulties in the committee with both Afghanistan and Pakistan objecting to the stand taken by each other. Both the sides approached India and it was at India's initiative that a new paragraph acceptable to both the countries was introduced. [passage omitted]

The economic documents dealt mainly with the debt burden of the developing countries and international trade. The Economic Committee accepted certain amendments proposed by India on the paper relating to world economy and international relations. Our correspondent Vishwajit Bhattacharya reports from Belgrade:

[Begin recording] India had suggested that multi-fiber [as heard] arrangement should be phased out within a short period after its expiry after 1991 and there should be a freeze of any new restrictions inconsistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rules. In respect of agriculture, it was suggested that large populations in developing countries being dependent on this occupation, agriculture production program should be covered by GATT discipline. Concerning intellectual property rights in the Uruguay round of negotiations, the developing countries should have freedom to attune their intellectual property system to their needs and conditions. India had also suggested elimination of the restrictive and anticompetitive business practices being indulged by transnational corporations. If the Belgrade summit is any pointer, there are promises that this international forum will be the most important—working in unison with the United Nations and for the good of all humanity. [end recording]

Ershad Meets Bhutanese King, Indonesian President

BK0509011889 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The 4-day ninth nonaligned summit began in Belgrade today with a hope that the conference will provide incentives and contribute toward development trend in the world to strengthen international peace and security. [passage omitted on summit proceedings]

As already reported, President Ershad is now in the Yugoslav capital for the summit. He is leading a 12-member delegation to the conference.

Meanwhile, the president is having courtesy meetings with other heads of state and government now in the Yugoslav capital for the summit.

President Ershad met President Suharto of Indonesia yesterday evening. During the meeting, the two leaders discussed matters of mutual interest and regional and

international issues of common concern with special reference to Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues. They felt the need for an urgent settlement of Afghanistan issue. They also called for an amicable solution to the Kampuchean issue and hoped the current initiative for the solution of the Kampuchean problem will be fruitful.

President Ershad also met Bhutanese King Jigme Singye Wangchuck yesterday evening. They discussed matters of mutual interest as well as the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation]. The two leaders also discussed ways and means to make the SAARC more effective and bring greater welfare for the people of South Asian nations.

Gandhi Meets Afghan President, Nepalese King

BK0509044589 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had a series of bilateral meetings with NAM [Nonaligned Movement] leaders in Belgrade yesterday.

In his discussions with President Najibbullah of Afghanistan, Mr Rajiv Gandhi spoke of the continued support of India for all parties to observe the Geneva accord in letter and spirit.

The Amir of Bahrain, Sheikh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and Mr Gandhi agreed that NAM should work for ensuring durable peace between Iran and Iraq. The amir invited Mr Gandhi to visit his country, which Mr Gandhi accepted.

While discussing the situation in Western Sahara and the North-South relations with the Algerian president, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, Mr Gandhi called for collective response from the Western countries. On the role of the nonaligned movement, both the leaders agreed that there must be some attention on economic issues, but the political issues should also not be ignored.

The prime minister also held a meeting with King Birendra of Nepal in a cordial atmosphere.

Yon Hyong-muk Meets Yugoslav Officials

SK0509050889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade September 3 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk who is staying in Yugoslavia to attend the ninth non-aligned summit as the head of the DPRK delegation, on September 3 separately met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with Borisav Jovic, vice-president of the state presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Ante Markovic, President of the Federal Executive Council.

Borisav Jovic asked Yon Hyong-muk to convey to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of the Korean people, most heartfelt greetings of the State Presidency of Yugoslavia and its wishes for his good health and happiness.

Noting that traditional relations of friendship exist between Yugoslavia and Korea, he stressed that these relations were provided by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and Comrade respected President Kim Il-song.

The Yugoslav Government's support to the reunification policy of the DPRK and the Korean people's efforts for its realization remains unchanged, he said.

Syria's Khaddam Meets Menem, Others in Belgrade

JN0509064489 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam met with Argentine President Carlos Menem in the Nonaligned Summit conference hall last night. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. The talks dealt with a number of issues on the agenda of the Nonaligned Summit, and means of promoting relations between Syria and Argentina in all fields. They also discussed issues of common interest.

Later, 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam visited Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at his place of residence. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaieh was in attendance.

During the meeting, the talks dealt with developments in the Arab arena, particularly the situation in Lebanon. The talks also dealt with issues on the agenda of the Nonaligned Summit.

The vice president also met with Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali attended the meeting. The talks dealt with fraternal relations between the two countries and the current Arab developments, particularly the situation in Lebanon.

The vice president also met with the DPRK prime minister last night. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the DPRK foreign minister attended the meeting. The two sides discussed relations between Syria and the DPRK and a number of current internatioal issues.

Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam then met with Nusrat Bhutto, minister of state in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Sahabzada attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the cordial relations between Syria and Pakistan and means of promoting them in all fields.

Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam also met with Malian President Moussa Traore last night. The talks dealt with issues on the agenda of the Nonaligned Summit and means of promoting relations between Syria and Mali.

Iraq's Ramadan Belgrade Meetings Reported

JN0509065089 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met in Belgrade last night with Abu-Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The talks dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries and the topics on the agenda of the ninth conference of the heads of state or government of the Nonaligned Movement.

Ramadan also received in Belgrade last night Hasan Makki, Yemen Arab Republic deputy prime minister. The talks dealt with the cordial relations in all fields between the two fraternal countries in addition to the topics on the agenda of the nonaligned summit.

Ramadan also received in Belgrade last night Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Maldenov. The talks dealt with the relations between Iraq and Bulgaria and ways to develop them.

Ramadan also received in Belgrade last night Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu. The talks dealt with bilateral relations, ways to promote them, and a number of issues of common interest.

Iraq's 'Aziz, ICRC Chief Discuss POW's

JN0509065489 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met in Belgrade last night with Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]. The Iraqi News Agency learned that the talks, during the meeting, dealt with the issue of the prisoners of war [POW] and the need to put pressure on Iran to end their tribulation.

Cyprus's Vasiliou Meets Drnovsek, Other Leaders

NC0509082289 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] President Yeoryios Vasiliou met Janez Drnovsek, president of the Yugoslav state presidency and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and discussed developments in Cyprus. Drnovsek said his country will continue to support Cyprus.

During the meeting, held on the sidelines of the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, the two men also discussed cooperation between the two countries within the movement. It was agreed that Vasiliou would pay an official visit Belgrade in April, to reciprocate the visit to Cyprus by Raif Dizdarevic, former president of the SFRY State Presidency.

Vasiliou also met Malta President Agatha Barbara [name and title as heard; bureau records list Vincent Tabone as the Maltese president], Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda whom he briefed on the latest developments in Cyprus.

Vasiliou also held talks with Greek Alternate Foreign Minister Yeoryios Papoulias, who is participating in the conference as an observer.

Papoulias said there is total cooperation between the Greek and Cypriot delegations in Belgrade to promote the true nature of the Cyprus issue. He added that Cyprus and Greece are coordinating their efforts to brief foreign delegations taking part in the conference on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue.

SFRY's Markovic Receives EFTA Delegation

AU0509084789 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received the delegation of the European Free Trade Association [EFTA] which is attending the ninth nonaligned summit as a guest.

Ante Markovic pointed out that Yugoslavia is interested in having firmer links with this organization and that a specific support of EFTA countries is important for the implementation of economic stabilization in our country.

The EFTA representatives emphasized the importance of continuing the dialogue on specific forms of furthering cooperation with Yugoslavia.

King Husayn's Meetings in Belgrade Reported

JN0509094289 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met on the sidelines of the Nonaligned Movement's 9th Summit last night with a number of state leaders and heads of delegations taking part in this summit. His majesty met consecutively with His Highness Hamad Al Thani, Qatar's heir apparent; Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega; President Raif Dizdarevic, chairman of the Yugoslav Higher Presidency Council; His Highness 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait; Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, chairman of the 8th Summit of the Nonaligned Movement.

During these meetings, views were exchanged on current international issues, topics on the Nonaligned Summit agenda, and bilateral relations between Jordan and these countries. His majesty also met at his residence in Belgrade last night with the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and conferred with him on a number of current international issues and the Nonaligned Movement's role in establishing international detente and world peace under the UN umbrella. These meetings were attended by the delegation accompanying his majesty.

On another level, His Majesty King Husayn attended the reception hosted by the Yugoslav president in honor of the state leaders and prime ministers participating in the movement's 9th summit.

Velayati Views Meeting With Perez de Cuellar

LD0509102989 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Last night UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who is in Belgrade attending the Ninth Nonaligned Summit, opened a new round of talks with Foreign Minister Velayati. During the meeting, which took place at Perez de Cuellar's residence and lasted 1 and ½ hours, the secretary general's statement on the Iran-Iraq war, which refers to withdrawal of troops and the exchange of POW's, and the issue of Afghanistan were discussed.

After the meeting Velayati told reporters: The Islamic Republic of Iran has a relatively positive view of Perez de Cuellar's statement. Of course we have certain comments on it.

He added: We accept the proposal contained in the secretary general's statement. We basically recognize troop withdrawal as the most urgent matter. From a humanitarian viewpoint we believe that following the withdrawal of troops the two sides should exchange POW's as soon as possible.

He termed his talks with the secretary general constructive and called for the rest of the Iranian POW's in Iraq to be registered as a first step toward the exchange of POW's. He added: The Iraqi foreign minister announced 10 months ago that in addition to 10,000 Iranian POW's registered in Iraq, there are still 25,000 who have not yet been registered, while Iran has so far registered 50,000 Iraqi POW's through the Red Cross.

Concerning the dredging of the Arvand Rud and the freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf he said: If that were carried out within the framework of Resolution 598 and in accordance with the 1975 Algerian accord, we would be in total agreement. It would enable us to utilize our ports and facilities.

Tunisian President Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Others

LD0509104189 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] On the sideline of the Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali met a number of presidents and prominent figures taking part in the summit. Yesterday evening he met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The two discussed bilateral relations and topics of mutual interest in the Maghreb and Arab spheres.

The head of state also met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, President Haydar Abu Bakr atl-'Attas of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. These meetings dealt with Tunisia's relations with these sister and friendly countries.

President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali also met with (Driss al-Jazairi), chairman of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The head of state earlier met with 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], who expressed his esteem for the Tunisia of 7 November and its president. He also hoped to see the establishment of close cooperation between the GCC and the Arab Maghreb Union.

Nicaragua, Indonesia Seek To Host 10th Summit

AB0509110289 Dakar PANA in English 0820 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sept. (PANA)—Intense top level but highly discreet lobbying is being conducted at the ongoing summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Belgrade by Nicaragua and Indonesia—both of which are offering to host the movement's 10th summit scheduled, in principle, for 1992.

The summit is held every three years and the chairmanship of the movement made up of 102 developing countries automatically goes to the country hosting it.

At the September 1988 NAM foreign ministers meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus, the two countries vyed to host the ninth summit but both lost out as delegates could not reach a consensus on either country.

Following a long established procedure, Latin America was to have hosted the ninth summit but the honour went to Yugoslavia after the two contenders withdrew.

The only NAM summit held in Latin America so far was in Havana, Cuba, in 1979.

Observers said Nicaragua decided to withdraw its candidacy at the Nicosia NAM foreign ministers meeting believing it would not be unanimously upheld, principally due to its grave internal situation and its war agains the then United States-sponsored "contras".

But with the decisive battle for peace in Central America and [words indistinct] anti-Sandinista Contras, Nicaragua's change is believed to have improved.

Indonesia, the other contendant, is one of the five founders of NAM along with Egypt, Ghana, India and Yugoslavia which is hosting the summit for the second time after the 1-6 September, 1961 summit held inm Belgrade.

Presidents Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua and Suharto of Indonesia are personally leading their counries' delegations to the ninth summit which entered its second day on Tuesday.

Iraq's 'Aziz Confers With SFRY's Loncar

JN0509111689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Budimir Loncar, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, here today.

During the meeting, they discussed issues on the agenda of the Nonaligned summit, relations between the two countries, and means of promoting them.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Leaders in Belgrade

LD0509120289 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The brother leader received in Belgrade President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone; President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of fraternal Tunisia; President Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua; Afghan President Najibullah; and Cypriot President Yeoryios Vasiliou.

Iraq's 'Aziz Meets Ivory Coast Foreign Minister

JN0509120489 Baghdad INA in English 1140 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 5, INA—Mr Tariq 'Aziz the Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister met here today the foreign minister of the Ivory Coast.

During the meeting bilateral relations and the issues on the agenda of the 9th Nonaligned Summit Conference were discussed.

They also discussed the Iraq-Iran ongoing negotiations under auspices of the UN secretary general and means of implementing the UN Security Council Resolution 598.

Velayati Meets Bahraini Amir in Belgrade

LD0509122289 Tehran IRNA in English 1143 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 5, IRNA—Bahrain welcomes fresh ideas on ways to improve relations with Tehran, the emir of Bahrain said in a meeting with the Iranian foreign minister.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah told "Ali Akbar Velayati that issues between the two neighboring states should be resolved by themselves without interference from the superpowers.

According to Iranian sources the comments were made during the meeting Tuesday [5 September] morning at the venue of the Non-Aligned Summit in Belgrade.

Velayati told the Bahraini leader that Iran wanted good neighborly relations as well as stability and security in the Persian Gulf region.

Velayati also met Bahraini and Kuwaiti foreign ministers on Friday.

In his meeting with Shaykh Al Khalifah, the Iranian foreign minister exchanged views on Resolution 598 and the problems caused by Iraq which were preventing its full implementation.

In his speech Tuesday to the heads of state and senior officials of the Non-Aligned Movement Tuesday, the amir of Bahrain expressed regret that the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq had still not led to peace.

He urged the movement to continue its support for the United Nations' mediation efforts and "to propose more initiatives in order to bring the views of both sides closer to each other."

He said such initiatives should also be aimed at building relations between Tehran and Baghdad on the basis of mutual respect, good neighborliness and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah in his speech to the summit Tuesday, also called for a comprehensive peace between the two countries for the start of a new era of development and reconstruction.

Poland's Olechowski Meets Markovic, Totu

LD0509125889 Warsaw PAP in English 1146 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 5—Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski, in Belgrade in connection with the 9th Conference of Heads of State and Governments of Non-Aligned Countries, was received on Monday by President of the Federal Executive Councis of Yugoslavia Ante Markovic with whom he discussed Polish-Yugoslav cooperation, especially in economy.

The Polish minister also met with members of the Presidium of Yugoslavia Nenad Bucin, Dragutin Zelenovic, Riza Sapundzij as well as with Vice-President of the Federal Assembly Suada Muminagic. During the talks the sides exchanged information on the internal situation in Poland and in Yugoslavia.

Minister Olechowski also held talks with Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ioan Totu.

Bahraini Amir Confers With Khaddam, Velayati

JN0509126889 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, received at his residence in Belgrade this morning Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam. They reviewed bilateral relations and a number of issues on the agenda of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement.

Shaykh 'Isa also received at his residence in Belgrade this morning Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They discussed bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

The two meetings were attended by the delegation accompanying his highness the amir of Bahrain.

Mubarak Meets Arab, African, SFRY Leaders

NC0509131889 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] President Husni Mubarak resumed his meetings and consultations with Arab and African leaders in the Yugoslav capital this morning on the sidelines of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit.

President Mubarak received Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Belgrade this morning. His excellency also received King Husayn of Jordan who visited President Mubarak in return for a visit which the president made to him 2 days ago.

President Mubarak then visited Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. They discussed African issues, problems facing the developing world, and bilateral ties.

The president also received Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano. They discussed bilateral relations, African issues, and the Nonaligned Movement's role in finding solutions to these issues.

His excellency also received Gabonese President Omar Bongo. He also received Indonesian President Suharto in the reception hall of the conference headquarters.

Later the president returned to his residence where he received the president of the SFRY federal executive council. During the meeting they discussed relations between their two countries and ways of bolstering economic and cultural cooperation in various fields.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Meets Egyptian President

EA0509134089 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, had a meeting in Belgrade this morning with his brother, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the sisterly Arab Republic of Egypt, with whom he discussed relations between the two countries and ways of developing them in the interests of the two fraternal peoples. They also discussed the latest developments in the Arab arena, with particular reference to the situation in Lebanon and the importance of arriving at a solution to the escalating crisis in a manner that will preserve its unity, Arabic nature and independence. They reviewed developments affecting the Palestinian cause, the agenda of the NAM summit, the views of the two countries on it, and ways of ensuring the summit's success.

SFRY's Loncar, Saudi Counterpart Hold Talks

LD0509140389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—I told my colleague Budimir Loncar that we would leave your country with not just warm feelings toward your country but also with some specific, good ideas which we will inform our leaders in Saudi Arabia about.

This was stated for TANJUG by Prince Sa'ud ibn al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister and head of the Saudi delegation to the Ninth Nonaligned Summit, following his talks with Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar.

The meeting between the two ministers was devoted to the key issues of the summit and the future prospects for nonalignment as well as to mechanisms for establishing continued and direct cooperation between the two countries in the future.

The Saudi foreign minister expressed particular satisfaction with the fact that Yugoslavia is going to preside over the movement which, according to him, will provide the movement with fresh impetus toward attaining its goals.

Budimir Loncar pointed out that Yugoslavia, in its capacity as chairman, wishes to develop close cooperation with Saudi Arabia over such issues as general trends in the world, the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, and the situation in the Gulf.

Loncar Discusses Resolution With Iraq's 'Aziz

LD0509142789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Efforts to coordinate the Ninth Nonaligned Summit Resolution on Iran and Iraq were the focus of attention at today's meeting between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

This document is nearing its final form, while frequent contacts will be continued for the duration of the conference between Yugoslavia, as the president country in the movement, and Iraq and Iran.

Loncar Receives Moroccan Foreign Minister

LD0509144689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—The work of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit and possibilities for the rapid reviving of relations between Yugoslavia and Morocco were the main subjects of today's talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar and his Moroccan counterpart, Abdellatif Filali.

The head of the Moroccan delegation said at the Belgrade meeting that Morocco views with optimism and

confidence the future of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly since in the coming period Yugoslavia will be the presiding country.

Filali informed Loncar of the concept of the new Maghreb and of Morocco's expectations that the principles of nonalignment will be applied in this concept.

On the subject of Yugoslav-Moroccan relations it was stated that they have passed the phase of "growing darker" and that, thanks to a firm basis, they were now again opening up possibilities for making up what had been lost.

Confirmation of such aspirations was Filali's invitation to Loncar to visit Morocco as soon as possible, with the prospect of visits being continued at the highest level as well.

Oman Offers To Mediate Between Iran, Saudi Arabia

LD0509151689 Tehran IRNA in English
1345 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 5, IRNA—The Sultanate of Oman has offered to mediate in the political dispute between Tehran and Riyadh which has prevented Iranians from performing the hajj for the last two years.

Deputy Prime Minister of Oman Qays ibn 'Abd al-Zawawi said his country enjoyed "extremely good" relations with Iran in recent years and felt responsible to help end the quarrel.

"We continue to offer our good offices towards the brotherly and friendly relations of the countries of the region especially the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia," he said after a meeting with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Belgrade Tuesday [5 Sep].

"We felt it is our duty to assist in bringing the two countries together as they were in the past," Al-Zawawi added.

Foreign minister Velayati too in a press interview in Belgrade Sunday welcomed mediation efforts particularly by (Persian) Gulf Cooperation Council states to improve relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia sharply deteriorated after the July 1987 massacre of over 400 mostly Iranian pilgrims in Mecca during a demonstration against the superpowers.

Relations were severed soon talks with Velayati. [sentence as received]

"We feel as always optimistic that there will be, inshallah, a breakthrough in these discussions in solving the problems that exist," Al-Zawawi said.

The Iranian foreign minister has also held talks with the amir and the foreign minister of Bahrain and the foreign minister of Kuwait.

Expansion of relations were emphasized in the meetings.

SFRY's Drnovsek Meets With Nonaligned Leaders

LD0509152589 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1335 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—In talks conducted today between Presidency of Yugoslavia President Dr. Janez Drnovsek and a number of non-aligned leaders it was assessed that the start of the Ninth Non-aligned Summit in Belgrade yesterday was successful.

Drnovsek and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid concluded that the Ninth Non-aligned Summit has so far achieved solid and hoped for results.

Drnovsek and Chadli Benjedid assessed that the non-aligned have to invest even more active and dynamic efforts in seeking solutions to problems confronting the world today. At the same time they urged a solution of developing countries' economic problems through a dialogue with developed industrial countries.

Chadli Benjedid informed Drnovsek on Arab countries' initiative for settling the crisis in Lebanon.

Drnovsek and Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, at the Ninth Non-aligned Summit as a guest, focused on questions concerning the non-aligned countries economic position. In this they urged a broader international dialogue of the developed and the developing countries.

In a talk Drnovsek had with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda the future non-aligned orientation was assessed positively.

Kaunda informed Drnovsek on latest developments in Africa's south and the Frontline countries' efforts to consolidate themselves and involve more the local public in the anti-apartheid struggle.

Iraq's Ramadan Meets Saudi, CSSR Ministers

JN0509155889 Baghdad INA in English
1535 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5, INA—Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, head of the Iraqi delegation to the nonaligned summit, received here today Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

During the meeting, Mr Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz.

Mr Ramadan told INA team, that bilateral relations and Iraqi-Iranian negotiations were among the discussed topics.

The meeting was attended by Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy premier and foreign minister.

Mr Ramadan met also Mr Jaromir Johanes, Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs.

During the meeting, they expressed satisfaction over their bilateral developed relations. They also discussed means of promoting cooperation and a suitable date for Czechoslovakia's prime minister's visit to Iraq.

Iraq's Ramadan Meets Saudi, CSSR Ministers

JN0509155889 Baghdad INA in English 1535 GMT 5 Sep 89

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During the meeting, Mr Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz.

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During the meeting, they expressed satisfaction over their bilateral developed relations. They also discussed means of promoting cooperation and a suitable date for Czechoslovakia's prime minister's visit to Iraq.

Yugoslavia Ready to Increase Trade With Iran

LD0509165289 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 5. IRNA—Yugoslav Minister for Energy and Industry Stevan Santo has said that Yugoslavia is ready to diversify trade and increase the level of cooperation with Iran.

In talks today in Belgrade with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, both sides discussed cooperation in trade and industry in the light of the next session of the joint economic commission.

Trade with Iran since the Islamic revolution boomed to 600 million dollars in 1984, later falling to around 200 million. In 1988 it improved to 350 million dollars and is expected to reach between 400 and 500 million this year.

Kuwaiti Amir Receives Iraq's Ramadan 5 Sep

JN0509160489 Baghdad INA in English 1538 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5, INA—Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad the prince of Kuwait received here today Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of Revolution Command Council first deputy premier and head of the Iraqi delegation to the nonaligned summit.

During the meeting, Mr Ramadan Conveyed to the prince President Saddam Husayn's greetings.

Mr Ramadan told INA team that the meeting focused on bilateral relations, Iraqi-Iranian negotiations and the necessity for the adoption of a resolution which would serve total and permanent peace in the area and Iraq's welcome of the prince's visit to Iraq.

King Husayn Continues Meetings in Belgrade

JN0509162989 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn continued his meetings with the heads of state and heads of the delegations participating in the Nonaligned Movement summit conference in the Yugoslav capital. His Majesty King Husayn called on His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak at his excellency's place of residence in Belgrade this morning. During the meeting, discussion dealt with the topics listed in the agenda of the Ninth Nonaligned Movement summit conference currently being held in Belgrade. It is noteworthy that His Excellency President Mubarak is the current chairman of the OAU.

Afterwards His Majesty King Husayn, accompanied by Prime Ministetr al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Mudar Badran, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, and the Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia, visited the tomb of late Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito, a co-founder of the Nonaligned Movement. His majesty laid a wreath on the tomb of the late Yugoslav leader. His majesty and companions toured the house of late President Tito which has become a national museum to commemorate the founder of modern Yugoslavia.

On the sidelines of the Nonaligned Movement summit, His Majesty King Husayn met with a number of heads of state and heads of delegations participating in the conference. His majesty met consecutively with Qays al-Zawawi, Omani deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs and the head of his country's delelgation to the Nonaligned summit, accompanied by Yusuf Ibn-al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs.

His majesty then met with Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese National Salvation Command Council, accompanied by 'Abd-al-'Al, secretary general of the council's command.

Afterward, his majesty met with His Excellency President Carlos Menem, who congratulated his majesty on the important address his majesty delivered at the first session of the Nonaligned Movement summit. His majesty congratulated President Menem for the Argentine people's confidence and election as president of the republic.

Afterward, his majesty met with His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal. His majesty then received Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

His Majesty King Husayn received Hasan makki, Yemen Arab Republic deputy prime minister and head of his country's delegation to the Nonaligned summit, accompanied by Ahmad al-Iryani, foreign ministry under secretary.

His majesty met with Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, accompanied by Muhammad 'Abdallah Muhsin, Political Bureau member; and 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs.

His majesty also met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Afterward, his majesty received Mrs Nusrat Bhutto, Pakistani federal minister, leader of the Pakistani People's Party, and head of her country's delegation to the conference.

His Majesty King Husayn received Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Ethiopian prime minister and the head of his country's delegation to the conference, accompanied by the Ethiopian foreign minister.

During these meetings, viewpoints were exchanged on topics listed in the Nonaligned summit agenda, issues of mutual interest, and bilateral relations.

The meetings were attended by the members of the official delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn.

At noon today, his majesty met with Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad at a working luncheon that included a number of Nonaligned heads of state and chief delegates.

Syria's Khaddam Meets Officials in Belgrade

JN0509163889 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade—Within the framework of the meetings of the Nonaligned Movement countries' conference in Belgrade, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with a number of officials this morning. [passage omitted]

Khaddam met with 'Omar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council and prime minister, in the presence of Faruq al-Shar' and Sudanese Foreign Minister 'Ali Ahmad Bahlul. During the meeting, talks centered on the current Arab situation, the situation in southern Sudan, and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Then Khaddam met with Afghan President Muhammad Najibullah. Al-Shar' and Afghan Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Wakil attended the meeting. The two sides discussed the work of the Nonaligned Movement conference. They also dealt with the situation in the region.

Khaddam also met with Jordanian King Husayn. The meeting was attended by Faruq al-Shar' and Jordanian Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir and Royal Hashemite Court Chief Mudar Badran. Khaddam conveyed the greetings of President Hafiz al—Asad to his brother King Husayn. The talks centered on the Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries. King Husayn asked Khaddam to convey his greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also met with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov this morning. Al-Shar' conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov. They reviewed friendly and cooperative relations betweeen Syria and Bulgaria and ways to promote them in the various areas. The talks also dealt with a number of issues of common interest. Mladenov conveyed Zhivkov's greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Loncar Meets With 'Neutral' European Officials

LD0509165989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1425 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar today had talks with the heads of European neutral countries delegations attending the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade as guests.

The talks focused on the work so far of the ninth summit.

The heads of the European neutral countries delegations expressed a lively interest in the summit and stressed the traditionally positive stand of the European neutral countries to non-aligned activities.

SFRY's Pancevski Meets With Nicaragua's Ortega

LD0509174189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)—Milan Pancevski, president of the Presidency of the LCY CC [League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee], had a talk here today with Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and national coordinator of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), here

today. In the talk, discussed in more detail were latter-day trends in Central America, particularly so in relation to the situation concerning Nicaragua.

Pancevski reiterated the LCY's resolute support to the Sandinista revolution and the right of the Nicaraguan people to alone, without outside pressures and meddling, decide its fate for itself.

Both sides voiced their willingness to intensify cooperation between the LCY and the FSLN.

Pancevski Meets With Mozambique's Chissano

LD0509175189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Milan Pancevski, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, today met Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In a cordial and friendly talk, which was also attended by Dr Stanko Radmilovic, member of the LCY central committee Presidium, and Pascoal Mocumbi, Mozambican foreign minister, they exchanged information about the activities of the two parties in the domestic area. Both sides pointed out their readiness and possibilities for improving cooperation between the LCY and the Frelimo Party of Mozambique.

Chissano acquainted his collocutors with the results of the recent 5th Frelimo Party Congress and with the current situation in the southern African region.

Pancevski pointed out that the LCY expresses solidarity and principled support for the just struggle and efforts of the Frelimo Party to maintain independence and sovereignity and for the national prosperity of independent Mozambique.

Algeria's Bendjedid, SFRY's Markovic Confer

LD0509183989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria, today received Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. In their talk Chadli Bendjedid and Markovic stressed mutual readiness for and interest in further developing and advancing bilateral cooperation with special emphasis on economic cooperation. They pointed to the need to overcome current difficulties in cooperation in the sphere of investment and the need to agree on specific new deals which are due to be discussed more extensively during upcoming top-level visits.

Among international issues most attention was devoted to world economic relations. Chadli Bendjedid and Markovic agreed on the need for the utmost efforts to open up a fresh North-South dialogue and to step up cooperation among developing countries at the same time.

Markovic Holds Talks With Indian Prime Minister

LD0509184689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today had talks in the Palace of the Federation about bilateral cooperation and some international issues regarding the work of the ninth summit. [nonaligned] Markovic and Gandhi noted that following Gandhi's visit to Yugoslavia last year there has been a considerable expansion of economic bilateral relations and of trade between the two countries.

Reference was also made to a number of specific projects which, if implemented, would add new quality to economic cooperation.

They agreed on a session of the mixed committee as soon as possible. The two prime ministers stressed the need to speed up efforts to reopen north-south dialogue which, in their view, would produce results providing the south came up with a joint platform beforehand.

Egypt's Mubarak, Markovic Discuss Cooperation

LD0509185189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today received Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Mubarak and Markovic focused their particular attention on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt.

They agreed on the need for searching for new forms of cooperation with the aim of advancing and expanding it. To this end they agreed to shortly hold a session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation. Mubarak and Markovic stressed that the problem of indebtedness was a limiting factor in the development of debtor countries and pointed to the need for a constructive dialogue between debtors and creditors in order to resolve this problem as soon as possible.

SFRY's Pancevski Talks With Afghan President

LD0509191189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Milan Pancevski, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, has had talks with Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] general secretary. In a cordial talk which covered the situation in Afghanistan and that region of the world, Najibullah stressed that the Afghan Government and

people have one goal alone—a goal above all the others—to achieve peace and to end the long war which has caused enormous human and material damage. Najibullah expressed hope that the ninth summit—whose organization and work so far he assessed highly—will make a significant contribution to the efforts to achieve this.

Reference was also made during the talks to further cooperation between the LCY and the PDPA.

SFRY's Korosec Meets Bulgarian Foreign Minister

LD0509191689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Stefan Korosec, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, today had talks with Petur Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, who is heading a Bulgarian delegation taking part in the Ninth Nonaligned Summit as a guest.

Drnovsek Meets With More Nonaligned Leaders

LD0509201689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Nepal's King Birendra, with whom Drnovsek held talks this afternoon, expressed satisfaction with the successful work of the conference and said that he is convinced that the Nonaligned Movement will realize the objectives formulated at the ninth conference, to which Nepal will also make its contribution. In talks with our president the Nepalese king expressed his country's interest in strengthening relations with Yugoslavia, particularly in the economic field.

High assessments of the organization of the summit, as well as of the forthcoming activities of the Nonaligned Movement were also made by President Ershad of Bangladesh in his talk with Drnovsek. His country, especially economically underdeveloped, is particularly satisfied that in future the movement will give priority to dealing with the economic problems of developing countries.

Premier Kengo Wa Dondo of Zaire conveyed a verbal message to President Drnovsek from President Mobutu in which he expresses the conviction that the movement, whose activities Yugoslavia will coordinate in future, will have an even more positive influence on the development of international relations. Mention was also made of economic cooperation between the two countries which was positively assessed. Premier Wa dondo also handed President Drnovsek a check as a contribution to the Ninth Nonaligned Summit.

This afternoon in the Save Center President Drnovsek also met Gyula Horn, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who handed him a written message from the Hungarian premier. In the message he stressed among other things the significance of the Nonaligned Movement and expressed the readiness of the Hungarian People's Republic to cooperate with the movement in dealing with current problems of the modern world.

The next collocutor of President Drnovsek today was Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. The main attention of the talks is reported to have been devoted to economic questions and the problems of developing countries. In this context they also discussed the possibilities for realizing the objectives of the conference on these problems. In the talks mention was also made of the need to further develop and improve economic relations between Yugoslavia and Libya.

President of Ghana Jerry John Rawlings in the talks with Drnovsek positively assessed the orientation of the movement toward economic questions, expressing the conviction that such an orientation could speed up the development of underdeveloped countries. Ghana shall, Rawlings stressed, actively participate and assist in the realization of such orientation. In this talk as well mention was made of economic relations between the two countries which, according to a joint assessment, have conditions for wider cooperation.

President of Venezuela Carlos Andres Peres in the talks with the head of the Yugoslav delegation stressed that in the declaration the priority of the movement's issues and tasks was very well established. The two presidents also exchanged views on the initiative for convening a summit conference on north-south. They expressed support for the orientation that developing countries should strengthen contacts with developed countries in order to find solutions to improve economic position of the underdeveloped. They also discussed the Paris initiative of the four and expressed readiness that the two countries should in future regularly inform one another about negotiations and activities for dealing with the problem of foreign debts in which Venezuela has a great deal of experience.

Iraq's 'Aziz on Readiness To Resume Negotiations

JN0509205589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here this evening with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Following the meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes, Tariq 'Aziz said that the meeting was prearranged. He said: We evaluated the situation and discussed the possibility of realizing some progress in the future.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that one must mention that the major obstacle is the same obstacle we faced in the past.

He added that the Iranian side is not yet prepared to enter real talks with us under the supervision of the United Nations to discuss application of Resolution 598 as a plan for comprehensive peace.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that the Iranians did not participate as they should in the direct negotiations in their true, effective, and fruitful form. They insisted on a useless selective method. They are now carrying out aggression campaigns on the situation.

Tariq 'Aziz said that we would like to deal with the issue in an honest, serious, and fruitful way. The sound method to do that is to sit down and start negotiations under the supervision and help of the UN secretary general in accordance with what was agreed on on 8 August, 1988.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that when the two sides sit together and discuss issues in serious, direct, and comprehensive manner, then it is inevitable that they will reach a common understanding. When such a common understanding is reached, it will not be difficult to agree on a timetable and on the means for the implementation of Resolution 598.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that Resolution 598 is a peace plan and not only a mechanism. Therefore, the peace plan must be agreed upon through the attainment of a common understanding between the two sides.

Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq opposes any measure that will obstruct the negotiations.

Tariq 'Aziz added: I am here, and the UN secretary general is here. The Iranians are also here, and I am ready to resume negotiations now.

On the other hand, Francois Giuliani, the spokesman for the UN secretary general, said that Javier Peres de Cuellar described his talks with Tariq 'Aziz as positive.

INA has learned that another round of negotiations between Iraq and Iran will be held at the end of this month when the new UN session begins.

Syria's Khaddam Continues Meetings in Belgrade

JN0509211689 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam met today with Qatari Heir Apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani. The discussion during the meeting dealt with relations between Syria and Qatar and current Arab state of affairs.

Khaddam also met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his accompanying delegation this afternoon. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also attended. The discussion during the meeting dealt with how to enhance the UN role in the international arena.

Within the framework of the ninth nonaligned summit currently convening in Belgrade, Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam met with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega this afternoon. The vice president conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to President Ortega. The discussion dealt with the topics listed on the summit's agenda. The discussion also dealt with the state of affairs in the region and in Central America. The Nicaraguan president asked Khaddam to convey his greetings and best wishes for President Hafiz al-Asad.

Mubarak Meets With Tunisia's Ben Ali, Others

NC0509213689 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] President Husni Mubarak called on Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali at the latter's place of residence in Belgrade. Their discussion dealt with cooperation between the two countries, especially economic cooperation. It also dealt with the political and economic issues on the agenda on the nonaligned conference.

This evening President Mubarak received Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West African People's Organization, and Salim Ahmad Salim, OAU secretary general, as part of the consultations and to coordinate stands on the sidelines of the nonaligned summit.

President Mubarak also received the presidents of Gabon and Congo.

CSSR's Johanes Meets With Counterparts

LD0509213789 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade Sept 5 (CTK correspondent)—Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 9th conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes met his counterparts from Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Iran, Finland and the Seychelles here today.

The talks focused on matters related to the conference as well as other international issues.

Minister Johanes also exchanged views on the present state of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations with Executive Secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stanislav Stojanovic.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister met with Yugoslav Minister for Development Boze Marendic to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries.

UN Secretary General Meets With Iraq's 'Aziz

LD0509214989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)—U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar described as "useful" his talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on a peace initiative for Iraq and Iran in Belgrade this evening.

Minister 'Aziz, for his part, told reporters that the main obstacle was the lack of readiness on the part of Iran to enter genuine negotiations on the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, under the auspices of the U.N. secretary-general.

Tariq 'Aziz said that his country's position was based on Tehran's "selective" rather than comprehensive approach to the respective resolution.

Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz [word indistinct] that his country wanted more serious and direct talks and specified that it was ready immediately to enter such talks.

After the meeting the U.N. secretary-general had with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati yesterday evening and his meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz this evening, [word indistinct] that the negotiations have been deadlocked.

Papoulias, Perez de Cuellar Discuss Cyprus

NC0509220289 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] In a statement today, Deputy Foreign Minister Yeoryios Papoulias expressed satisfaction over yesterday's meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar during the nonaligned summit conference in Belgrade. Papoulias and Perez de Cuellar discussed the latest developments in the Cyprus issue after Rauf Denktas rejected Perez de Cuellar's ideas and after Denktas' renewed his demand to withdraw the latest document in order to continue the dialogue. Papoulias told Perez de Cuellar about Greek support for his initiative on the Cyprus issue and reassured him of Greek support for his good offices, as well as those of the UN Security Council.

Perez de Cuellar thanked Papoulias for the support given to him by Greece both directly and through the EEC.

Hungary's Horn Meets SFRY's Markovic, Others

LD0509225289 Budapest MTI in English 2010 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (MTI)—During his two-day stay in Belgrade for the 9th summit of the nonaligned countries, Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn met Janez Drnovsek, president of the Yugoslav collective state presidency, and Ante Markovic, president of the federal government. Mr Horn held talks with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, and with several foreign ministers attending the conference.

At talks with Mr Janez, the sides mainly discussed ways of strengthening concrete security policy and confidence-building relations.

At talks with Mr Markovic, the sides agreed to hold a short, working visit between Mr Markovic and Hungarian Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth in the near future.

Mr Horn met with the Finnish foreign minister and discussed how the Scandinavian countries can promote the current processes taking place in Hungary: For example, the creation of relations between Hungary and EFTA.

Mr Horn held talks with the foreign minister of Singapore on the establishment of diplomatic relations. (At present, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce has a representation in Singapore.)

At indirect talks, it was mentioned that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Hungary and Saudi Arabia is already being prepared.

Mr Horn met with the representative of the Holy See, and reconfirmed that Hungary wishes to elevate relations to a new level, including the restoration of diplomatic relations.

Islamabad Reports Nusrat Bhutto-Gandhi Meeting

BK0609022489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] The senior federal minister and leader of Pakistan's delegation to the nonaligned summit, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, has met with Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi in Belgrade. They exchanged views on bilateral relations and various issues including the Afghanistan problem. She handed over a message from Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto to Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and the prime minister's adviser on foreign affairs and national security, Mr Iqbal Akhund, were also present on the occasion.

Delhi Radio on Meeting

BK0609032489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi has been holding talks with many NAM [Nonaligned Movement] leaders [in Belgrade] on bilateral and international matters. He has seen a number of leaders in between attending the plenary sessions.

He held extensive discussion with Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the leader of the Pakistani delegation to the summit, yesterday on the situation in Afghanistan. Begum Bhutto, a senior cabinet minister in Pakistan, was with Mr Gandhi for about 45 minutes. She was accompanied by the Pakistan foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and the national security adviser, Mr Akhund. She conveyed to Mr Gandhi a message of best wishes from the Pakistan prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, who she said was looking forward to an early meeting with the prime minister. Mr Gandhi hoped that both sides will effectively follow up the decisions taken at various levels and by the India-Pakistan Joint Commission.

Mr Gandhi also discussed possibilities of convening a North-South summit with the presidents of Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Egypt, and the foreign minister of Senegal yesterday.

Peru's Garcia Proposes 'Consultation Group'

PY0609033089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] President Alan Garcia in Belgrade today proposed the creation of a consultation group aimed at strengthening the voice of developing countries on the international scene.

President Garcia's proposal was made during a breakfast meeting with seven presidents and representatives of 11 countries who supported his call and promised to participate.

After the breakfast meeting Garcia met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who emphasized Garcia's proposal and his willingness to support it. [passage omitted]

Suharto Discusses OPEC Summit With NAM Leaders

BK0609040289 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0323 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia agreed with the Venezuelan proposal for the holding of an OPEC summit, but the preparations must be well done.

President Suharto expressed his agreement at the Sava Centre, the venue of the 9th NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit here Monday [4 September] when he received Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Minister/State Secretary Murdiono told Indonesian reporters here Tuesday.

In the meeting, Murdiono said, the foreign ministers of the OPEC member countries need to be involved in the preparations.

The participation of the OPEC foreign ministers is needed considering that oil not only concerned technical matters, but also has its influence on political stability, said Foreign Minister Ali Alatas who was also accompanying the president at the meeting.

Indonesia and Venezuela in the second meeting of the heads of state agreed to achieve a stable oil price in the interest of the consumers, the producers as well as the oil processing companies.

The need for achieving stability of a reasonable oil price was also told by President Suharto to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and the amir of Kuwait in separate meetings, Murdiono said.

The amir of Kuwait, Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah understood the Indonesian views.

In the meantime, Ecuadorean President Rodrigo Borja also expressed agreement to the press here Tuesday to the holding of an OPEC summit.

Equador and Venezuela are two OPEC member countries of Latin America. OPEC has 13 member countries.

In the meantime, President Suharto and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in their meeting here Tuesday morning agreed for an increase of the economic cooperation betweeen the countries of the Third World.

The two heads of state also agreed to step up the cooperation between the private sectors of the two countries.

With regard to the meeting between President Suharto and Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek here Monday afternoon, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Yugoslavia appreciated Indonesia's participation in the summit, as Indonesia was one of the founders of NAM.

President Suharto in the meeting explained Indonesia's basic stands in facing the various changes and challenges encountered by the nonaligned countries.

In the meantime, Ali Alatas said the consultative meeting of 11 countries here Tuesday morning was the result of Peru's initiative.

The meeting was attended by the heads of state/government of Indonesia, India, Peru, Venezuela, Argentina, Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Egypt and Yugoslavia.

Cyrpus' Vasiliou Meets Bendjedid, Mubarak

NC0609062289 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] President Yeoryios Vasiliou has met many of the leaders taking part in the Nonaligned Movement's ninth summit in Belgrade and briefed them on developments in Cyprus.

Two leaders, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the Argentine president, invited Vasiliou to visit their countries. The invitations have been accepted and the dates will be set later.

In his meeting with Bendjedid, whose country presides over the nonaligned contact group on Cyprus set up in 1983 in New Delhi, Vasiliou thanked the Algerian leader for his country's continuous support for Cyprus' struggle for liberation and vindication.

Vasiliou also held talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and discussed the Cyprus issue and other international issues, as well as bilateral relations in view of his upcoming official visit to Cairo in November.

Vasiliou also met Bangladesh Foreign Minister [title as heard] Hussain Ershad, Afghan President Najibullah, King Husayn of Jordan, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali

Akbar Velayati, and Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, whom he briefed on developments in Cyprus and the efforts to achieve a settlement. He also explained the current phase of the intercommunal dialogue and the reasons for its lack of progress.

The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation correspondent in Belgrade reports that it would appear that all those with whom Vasiliou met support the unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

Suharto Meets PLO's 'Arafat, Nigerian President

BK0609074189 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0636 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has expressed appreciation for President Suharto's speech at the Nonaligned Movement summit because of the support given to the Palestinian people's struggle.

"I am touched indeed by your speech", Yasir 'Arafat told President Suharto when they met at the Sava Center, Belgrade, on Tuesday evening [5 September].

President Suharto told Yasir 'Arafat that Indonesia from the outset has consistently supported the Palestinian people's struggle, pursuant to what has been laid down in the preamble of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution, saying that independence is the inalienable right of all nations and therefore colonization should be wiped out from the face of the earth, because it is contradictory to humanity and justice.

Minister/State Secretary Murdiono explained to newsmen that at the meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, President Suharto said that Indonesia is prepared to have Palestine open its embassy in Jakarta.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas who was also present at the meeting said that his Palestinian counterpart will be visiting Indonesia in October and in that month the Palestinian Embassy will probably be opened officially.

Prior to meeting President Yasir 'Arafat, President Suharto on Tuesday evening also met with Nigerian President Ibrahim Bamadasi Babangida at the Sava Center building for a 45-minute talk.

At the meeting, the minister/state secretary said, both heads of state touched also upon the possibility of enhancing South-South cooperation.

President Suharto explained to the Nigerian president, as he had pointed out to the emir of Kuwait and the president of Venezuela before, of the necessity of sustaining the proper crude oil price, either for the interest of the consumer or the producer as well as for the interest of the oil exploring companies.

The current proper oil price is US18 [dollars] per barrel and an eventual increase in the oil price should be adjusted to the world inflation rate, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said.

At the meetimg, President Suharto invited his Nigerian counterpart to visit Indonesia. Both heads of state also agreed to enhance cooperation in the private sector between the two countries.

On the OPEC summit, President Suharto also explained to the Nigerian head of state that the best possible preparations should be made to make the OPEC summit successful, because the oil problem is not merely a technical problem but a political one as well.

When and where the OPEC summit will be held, Murdiono said that it needs careful preparations.

Foregn Minister Alatas, when asked about the Kampuchean problem, said that an agreement had been reached on the Kampuchean formula in the political committee, so that the problem can be included in the agenda of discussions.

North Yemen Minister Meets Yugoslav Official

JN0609080889 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Brother Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki, deputy prime minister, member of the Standing Committee, and head of our country's delegation participating in the 9th summit of the Nonaligned Movement states, received in Belgrade today (Vasil Lobo Kovotski), member of the Presidency in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. During the meeting, they discussed topics on the summit agenda and reviewed bilateral relations and means of bolstering them.

Khaddam Confers With Kuwaiti Amir in Belgrade

JN0609082089 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam met with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah last night within the framework of the ninth nonaligned summit being held in Belgrade. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting.

'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to the Kuwaiti amir. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

The Kuwaiti amir asked the vice president to convey his fraternal greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Khaddam Confers With Kuwaiti Amir in Belgrade

JN0609082089 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Sep 89

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The Kuwaiti amir asked the vice president to convey his fraternal greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Nonaligned States Invite Austria to Dialogue

AU0609082689 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Sep 89 p 2

["ag" report: "Nonaligned Countries Invite Vienna"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade—In the view of Peter Jankowitsch, head of the Austrian guest delegation at the Belgrade summit, the nonaligned countries want Austria to participate in a renewed North-South dialogue. [passage omitted]

On the fringe of the summit the delegations of the states of the European Free Trade Association [EFTA] met with Yugoslav Premier Ante Markovic. At this meeting, Austria came out in favor of accelerating the internal EFTA dicussions about new forms of association between Yugoslavia and EFTA.

Bulgaria's Mladenov Meets With Officials

AU0609092089 Sofia BTA in English 0745 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (BTA)—Yesterday Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, who is a guest of the Ninth Conference of the State and Government Leaders of the Non-Committed [Nonaligned] Countries, had a meeting with Mr Vasil Tuporkovski, member of the Collective Presidency of Yugoslavia. They considered a wide range of issues on mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries and stressed the good opportunities for its expansion with the help of modern economic kinds of interaction.

Mr Petur Mladenov met today with Mr Stefan Korosec, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. They exchanged frank opinions on a wide range of issues of mutual interest.

A mutual wish was expressed in the talks to activate and deepen relations and cooperation between the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and the LCY which, according to common opinion is an important part of the development of the all-round Bulgaro-Yugoslavian relations.

Mr Petur Mladenov had talks with Mr Stevo Mirjanic, union secretary of Yugoslavian agriculture, president of the Yugoslavian section of the Joint Bulgaro-Yugoslavian Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. Special attention was stressed on the economic interrelation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia at the present stage of development and the possibilities for its expansion and deepening in a number of spheres.

Mr Petur Mladenov met yesterday with Mr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign affairs minister of Egypt. Satisfaction was expressed at the advance achieved in Bulgaro-Egyptian cooperation in a number of spheres. The ministers stressed that there are unused opportunities for its expansion and deepening and stressed the mutual desire to strengthen further relations and friendship between Bulgaria and Egypt.

The two sides expressed opinions on the situation in the Middle East and on a number of other international issues of mutual interest.

At a meeting between Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq a positive assessment was given to Bulgaro-Iraqi relations; the significance was stressed of the meetings and agreements at various levels and mainly between Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president and President Saddam Husayn.

Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan and Mr Petur Mladenov briefed each other on the situation in the geographical regions where the two countries are situated as well as on their contribution to the strengthening of peace and security.

Mr Petur Mladenov met in Belgrade with Mr Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs of Syria. The two ministers highly assessed the friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation between Bulgaria and Syria and exchanged opinions on topical issues of international relations. The two ministers stressed that a conviction of an international conference under the UN auspices would be of decisive importance to the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The course was confirmed of the two countries to activate relations and contacts in all spheres and at all levels.

Mr Petur Mladenov had talks with Mr Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi secretary of the GPC [General People's Committee] for foreign liaison of Libya.

Special attention was placed on the state of Bulgaro-Libyan relations and a mutual interest was expressed in their promotion. Special steps were mapped to develop them further.

The leader of the Bulgarian diplomacy met with his Iranian counterpart Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They exchanged opinions on aspects of present-day international relations and especially on the situation in the Balkans an in the region of the Persian Gulf. The close

positions of Bulgaria and Iran were confirmed concerning the more important international and regional issues.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the upward development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs met yesterday with Mr Muhammad al-'Usaymi, foreign affairs minister of Kuwait. They spoke with satisfaction about the stabilizing role of the traditional friendly relations between Bulgaria and Kuwait as well as of the need to develop and deepen the two countries' relations further.

Iraq's Ramadan Meets With Najibullah in Belgrade

JN0609104489 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0928 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the nonaligned summit, met with Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, here today.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and coordination regarding issues on the agenda of the ninth nonaligned summit.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

Afghanistan's Najibullah Meets Foreign Leaders

LD0609111589 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Kabul, Sep. 5, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan met on Sep. 5 with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in Belgrade city, reported a BAKHTAR correspondent.

The sides, during the meeting which took place in an atmosphere of (?friendship) and understanding, expressed the hope that, regional conflicts should be solved through peaceful means and stressed on the strengthening of relations between the two countries. They wished the ever further consolidation of friendship between the peoples and governments of the two countries which is in the interest of international peace and security.

Similarly, President Najibullah had a meeting on the same day with Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, and the UN under-secretary. President Najibullah at the meeting talked about the politico-military situation of the country and the flagrant and direct interventions of Pakistan and the United States into the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

President Najibullah pointed out to the role of the UN in solving regional conflicts and demanded that the UN, particularly, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in accordance with the spirit and content of the Geneva Accords and Resolution No. 20 of the 43rd sessions of the UN General Assembly, take active part in ensurance of peace and stopping interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Besides, President Najibullah has emphasized on the effectiveness of ever further activities of the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan "UNGOMAP".

In response, the UN secrtary general expressed his desire for the solution of the situation around Afghanistan through political means and demanded the concerned sides of the Geneva Accords to strictly observe the provisions of the accords in order to put on end to war and fratricide in Afghanistan.

Also, President Najibullah had today separate meetings with Yasir 'Arafat, president of Palestine state and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization "PLO", Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and with the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Rajiv Gandhi. Views were exchanged during these meetings about bilateral relations as well as on regional and international problems. President Najibullah also informed them about the new proposals which will be presented to the ninth NAM summit conference.

Based on another report, President Najibullah had a meeting late today with Dr. Stevan, member of the Presidential Council of Yugoslavia in the federal [words indistinct] country.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

The report adds that, President Najibullah participated in a banquet, arranged in honour of the heads of states or governments of the non-aligned movement "NAM", by V. Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia in Federal Palace, last night.

During the banquet, Najibullah met with a number of heads of states or governments of the NAM.

Malaysia's Mahathir Meets SRV, Other Leaders

BK0609121289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1135 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Abdul Rahman Sulaiman]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia may consider the setting up of air links with Zimbabwe and Vietnam to boost trade with the two countries.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Secretary General Abdul Majid Mohamed said here Wednesday [6 September] the proposed link with Vietnam would, however, be dependent on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

He said the matter was discussed during separate meetings held here between Prime Minister Dr Mahathir

Mohamed and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and the president of the Vietnamese State Council, Vo Chi Cong.

He said during the talks with the Zimbabwean leader, the prime minister was briefed on the economic development taking place in the southern African state.

"The prime minister thinks that Malaysia could perhaps benefit from this by having trade links," he said.

Majid said for a start, having the Malaysian national carrier, Malaysia Airlines, fly to Harare might serve the purpose of facilitating trade between Malaysia and the southern states of Africa.

The meetings with the two leaders were part of a series of bilateral talks Dr Mahathir had with several Third World leaders so far.

Over the past two days, the prime minister, who is here for the on-going Ninth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement, had met no less than 12 leaders, mostly at the request of these leaders.

Dr Mahathir also met King Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of Malta Dr Edward Fenech Aqari, North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk, and Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

He also held talks with his Yugoslav counterpart, Ante Markovic, the president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), Dr Sam Nujoma, the chairman of Command of the Salvation Revolutionary Council of Sudan, Lt Gen Umar Ahmad al-Bashir, and the secretary general of the Commonwealth, Sir Shridath Ramphal.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives 'Arafat, SFRY Premier

LD0609130989 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] The brother leader of the international revolution received today in Belgrade brother Yasir 'Arafat, Argentine President Carlos Menem, and the Yugoslav prime minister [Ante Markovic].

Argentina's Menem Meets Cuba's Raul Castro

PY0609131689 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1041 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TELAM-PL)—Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem and Cuban First President Raul Castro met today in this capital, seat of the ninth summit of the nonaligned countries.

According to official sources, during the meeting, which lasted for more than 30 minutes, Menem and Castro discussed bilateral relations and important topics pertaining to Latin America and the Nonaligned Movement.

A spokesman of the Cuban delegation termed the meeting cordial. During their talk, Menem invited Castro to visit Argentina.

The Argentine and Cuban foreign ministers and members of the delegations of the two countries also participated in the meeting.

Frontline Leaders Meet at Nonaligned Summit

MB0609134789 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade Sept 6 SAPA—Frontline States leaders met today in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, for a working breakfast to review developments in the southern Africa region, ZIANA national news agency reports.

At the meeting, chaired by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, are Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, Angolan leader Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, who are in Belgrade for the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Botswana President Quett Masire is not attending the summit and is represented by his foreign minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, who however was not at the breakfast.

Frontline States chairman Dr Kaunda, told Zimbabwean journalists that the five leaders had discussed the problems facing the southern Africa region, including his August 28 meeting with South African leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

Although he would not give any details of the 90-minute meeting, the discussions are thought to have centred on the peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique, the decolonisation process in Namibia and the situation in apartheid-ruled South Africa.

The leaders last met in Harare on August 21 for the Organisation of African Unity ad hoc committee on southern Africa which adopted a 24-point document, prepared by the African National Congress, accepting the need for negotiations while calling for the intensification of the armed struggle in South Africa.

Iraq's 'Aziz Meets Egyptian, Cape Verdian

JN0609140889 Baghdad INA in English 1320 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6, INA—Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met here today his Egyptian counterpart 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid.

During the meeting, the two discussed friendly relations and coordination in the summit on matters of common interest.

Mr 'Aziz also met today Silvino da Luz minister of foreign affairs, rural development and fisheries of Cape Verde.

Bilateral relations, topics of common interest and matters on the agenda of non-aligned summit were discussed.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Meets Swedish Counterpart

JN0609141089 Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6, INA—Mr Tariq 'Aziz Deputy premier and foreign minister met here today Mr Sten Andersson foreign minister of Sweden.

During the meeting, means of enhancing bilateral relations as well as topics included in the agenda of the 9th non-aligned summit were discussed.

SFRY's Loncar Receives Greek Minister for Talks

LD0609145689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1237 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Cooperation in the Balkans and the ninth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries were the main topics of today's talks between Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Yeoryios Papoulias, Greek Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The two ministers summed up cooperation so far between Balkan countries and exchanged views on ways to advance it.

Greece is taking part in the Belgrade conference as a guest.

Cuban General Notes Relations With Colombia

FL0609151889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Recorded interview with Cuban Army General Raul Castro by unidentified television correspondent; first three paragraphs are announcer's introduction; next four paragraphs are correspondent's introduction]

[Text] The ninth summit of the nonaligned countries continues its 3d day of meetings today in the Sava Center in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The high-level meeting of the heads of state and governments of the Nonaligned Movement nations should end tomorrow in accordance with its agenda.

Several heads of delegations, including Army General Raul Castro, first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, have given speeches at the summit.

Our special Cuban television correspondents have reports on other activities Raul participated in. He presided over Yesterday morning's session.

[Unidentified correspondent] Yesterday Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz participated in a flurry of activities in addition to attending the *Nonaligned Movement* summit plenary session and giving a speech on behalf of the Cuban delegation.

In the afternoon Castro spoke with the Vietnamese Council of State chairman, Vo Chi Cong, and other members of the Vietnamese delegation in one of the Sava Center halls. Moments later, Castro spoke with the Ethiopian Council of Ministers president, Fikre Selassie, with whom he discussed matters of bilateral interest.

Cuba's first vice president also had a dynamic discussion with the head of the Colombian delegation to the ninth summit, Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes. A few ministers that are accompanying the Cuban representative were also present during the discussion.

After Londono Paredes left, Colombian journalists asked about several topics, including bilateral relations. The continuation of new contacts with leaders from other countries prevented Raul Castro from having a more extensive conversation with the journalists.

[Begin recording] [Castro] You're asking me what we discussed. I can't be indiscrete. We discussed friendship and common problems we have. We discussed so many things that we didn't finish.

[Unidentified reporter] How are relations between Colombia and Cuba?

[Castro] Ask your foreign minister. Ask the Cuban foreign minister.

[Reporter] But what's your answer?

[Castro] I think they're very good. [Words indistinct] are good or not.

[Reporter] They're excellent?

[Castro] They're excellent.

[Reporter] They're practical and real?

[Castro] They're practical and real. [end recording]

Raul Castro Meets Argentine President in Belgrade

FL0609153789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Argentine head of state, Carlos Saul Menem, and Cuban First Vice President, Raul Castro, met today in Belgrade, site of the ninth summit of the nonaligned countries. Official sources report that, for more than 30 minutes, the two leaders discussed bilateral relations and topics of importance to Latin America and the Nonaligned Movement.

A Cuban delegation spokesman described the meeting as cordial. During the meeting, Menem invited Raul Castro to visit Argentina.

President Suharto Meets Argentina's Menem

BK0609160889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] President Suharto has gratefully accepted an invitation from Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem to visit Argentina. However, when the visit will take place has yet to be decided. The Argentine president said this following his meeting with President Suharto in Belgrade today. He hoped that President Suharto will visit Argentina next year.

Argentina appreciates Indonesia's support on the Malvinas issue, and this country similarly supports Indonesia's position on the East Timor issue.

Raul Castro Meets Yugoslav, Mozambican Presidents

FL0609165389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1135 GMT 6 Sep 89

[From "Hot Off the Press Section," hosted by Daniel Torres on "Revista de la Manana" program]

[Text] [Torres] Cuban First Vice President Raul Castro Ruz met a few hours ago with Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem. The Yugoslav press has profusely reported on this event and it has been urgently broadcast throughout the world because of the importance of this bilateral meeting.

According to information we have received, Army General Raul Castro spoke for several minutes with Carlos Saul Menem on the bilateral situation between Cuba and Argentina. They also discussed economic problems, the reality of each country in reference to the nonaligned countries, as well as topics of international interest. During the meeting, Carlos Saul Menem invited Army Gen Raul Castro to visit Argentina.

I'm told that Orlando Contreras Castro is ready to report on these and the latest events that have occurred at the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement where Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega spoke just moments ago. We will now make radio contact with Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. Greetings to Orlando Contreras Castro.

[Contreras Castro] Thank you Daniel. This is the third working day of the ninth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which is scheduled to end tomorrow. I think it will last late into the evening and possibly extend through Saturday morning.

In reference to today's session, I should report that Army Gen Raul Castro, head of the Cuban delegation and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has had a very busy day. Early this morning, he met with Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek.

He later met here in Sava Center with Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem. It was a lengthy meeting and President Menem invited Gen Raul Castro to visit Argentina.

Raul Castro later met with Foreign Minister [name indistinct]. Afterwards he met with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.

The meetings are continuing and I have not been able to promptly cover them since I am here in the booth to make this live, direct broadcast for the "Hot Off the Press Section."

In conclusion, Daniel, I should mention that Commander Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president, has given an important 24-minute speech where he reviewed the principal problems of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as international problems. He said that the United States is one of the principal factors that impedes peace in the region. He also called for international relations that will create a climate where all nations, large or small, strong or weak, play the same role and have the same ability to act when it comes time to make decisions that affect all of humanity. Ortega's speech received a thunderous applause and it took him several moments to return to his seat because of the congratulations he received from several delegations.

That is all, Daniel, directly from Belgrade for the "Hot Off the Press Section," Orlando Contreras.

Qatari Heir Apparent Meets SFRY's Drnovsek 6 Sep

JN0609170089 Manama WAKH in English 1555 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (GNA)—Qatar's Heir Apparent and Defence Minister H.H. [his highness] Shaykh Hamad Ibn-Khalifah Al Thani met today with the Yugoslav President Mr. Janez Drnovsek, the chairman of the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement currently in session here.

Discussions at the meeting focused on ways of developing bilateral relations.

The talks also centred on the role the Non-aligned countries should play to realize the goals and foster the cohesion of the movement.

Meanwhile, H.H. Shaykh Hamad met with the Yugoslav defence minister. They reviewed relations between the two countries especially in military affairs.

The meeting was attended by the official delegation accompanying H.H. Shaykh Hamad and a number of Yugoslav officials and officers.

Bahraini Amir Meets SFRY's Drnovsek 6 Sep

JN0609170289 Manama WAKH in English 1548 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (GNA)—H.H. [his highness] the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah met here today with Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek.

The meeting discussed means of promoting bilateral relations and issues on the agenda of the ninth summit of Non-Aligned Movement, being held in the Yugoslav capital.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah, Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad and head of Amiri Court Yusuf Rahmah al-Dawsari.

SFRY's Pancevski Meets Cuba's Raul Castro

LD0609171189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Today Milan Pancevski, president of the League of Communists [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, received Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], who is heading the Cuban delegation at the Ninth Summit of Nonaligned Countries in Belgrade.

In the course of the cordial talks, which were attended by Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vilam Espin and Jorge Risquet, members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo; and Zoila Rosales, Cuban ambassador to Belgrade; mutual readiness was confirmed to continue hitherto successful development of cooperation between the LCY and the PCC, to which both sides attribute great importance.

SFRY Foreign Minister Receives UAE's Al-Nu'aymi

LD0609171589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—The SFRY and the United Arab Emirates [UAE] will open embassies soon, 2 years after establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, it was stressed in today's talks between Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Shaykh Rashid ibn 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, minister of state for foreign affairs of the UAE.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that in the past 2 years visable trade has doubled in value.

Minister al-Nu'aymi expressed great satisfaction that Yugoslavia will preside over the Nonaligned Movement, saying he sees in this "a guarantee that its activity will be based on the original principles."

Loncar Receives Zairean Foreign Minister

LD0609173189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Zaire supports efforts to modernize the Nonaligned Movement to bring it into line with new trends in the world. It singles out Yugoslavia's contribution and efforts in this, Zairean Foreign Minister Nguz A Karl-i-Bond said during his talks today with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar.

Interest was expressed in diversifying political and economic cooperation between the two countries. Foreign Minister Nguz A Karl-i-Bond invited Budimir Loncar to visit Zaire.

Khaddam Confers With Velayati, Yugoslav Official

JN0609173489 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, within the framework of bilateral meetings he is holding in Belgrade, received this morning Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and head of his country's delegation to the Nonaligned Movement summit. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Talks centered on bilateral relations between the two countries.

'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam also met noon today at the Yugoslav Federal Republican Palace with Yugoslav Presidency Member Borisav Jovic. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Talks centered on bilateral relations between Syria and Yugoslavia and means of promoting them. They also reviewed topics on the Nonaligned summit's agenda and means of promoting and supporting the role of the Nonaligned Movement in bolstering international detente and solving the problems and issues of the movement's countries.

'Arafat Reportedly Rejects Al-Qadhdhafi Apology

LD0609174189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—This morning, prior to his departure from Belgrade, Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi met Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestinian state. Reliable sources claim that the meeting was held at the request of Al-Qadhdhafi, who intended, as cited, to apologize to the Palestinian leader for a claim made in his speech yesterday at the plenary session of the Nonaligned Summit. On that occasion, Al-Qadhdhafi, among other things, called on Jews to emigrate from Palestine immediately because otherwise, "the Palestinian Intifadah [Uprising] will destroy them." Then Al-Qadhdhafi claimed that the Intifadah is not controled by anyone anymore, not even by the Palestinian leadership with Yasir 'Arafat at its head."

Palestinian sources close to 'Arafat's delegation at the summit state that Yasir 'Arafat "refused to accept Al-Qadhdhafi's apology." Other, usually well-informed sources assert that the Palestinian uprising (intifidah) leadership last night sent a telegram to the Libyan leader protesting Al-Qadhdhafi's claim that the PLO leadership had no control over the uprising.

At today's news conference in the Sava center, Yasir 'Arafat indirectly denied Al-Qadhdhafi's claim, noting that the Palestinian leaders on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, before they contact Israeli authorities, ask the PLO leadership for permission, and they are obliged to submit reports on their talks to 'Arafat's command.

SFRY's Markovic Receives Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

LD0609174889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—The leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, today received Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. In the course of talks conducted on this occasion, reference was made to bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere, and to some issues from the sphere of international economic relations.

Al-Qadhdhafi and Markovic agreed that it was necessary to open North-South dialogue as soon as possible, with the aim of embarking on a new process in the development of undeveloped world, since this is in the interest of developed countries, too. In addition to development issues, the dialogue also covered the issues of debts and environmental protection. Al-Qadhdhafi and Markovic stressed the importance of (?South-South) cooperation. They noted that in recent years this cooperation [words indistinct] and that new forms were needed to expand and advance it.

In the same context, Al-Qadhdhafi and Markovic stated that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya had declined in recent years. Markovic noted Yugoslavia's interest in strengthening financial links and attracting Libyan capital to Yugoslavia within the framework of the changes our country is introducing in its economic system. They agreed on the need for a session of the mixed committee as soon as possible which would specify concrete framework for new deals. Al-Qadhdhafi said that he personally would take an interest in seeing that these deals are achieved.

Bahraini Amir Confers With SFRY Defense Minister

JN0609175689 Manama WAKH in English 1635 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (GNA)—H.H. [his highness] the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah received here today Yugoslav Defence Minister General Veljko Kadijevic.

During the meeting which was attended by the delegation accompanying H.H. the amir, cordial talks were exchanged.

Bahraini Amir Meets Algerian, Egyptian Presidents

JN0609175889 Manama WAKH in English 1647 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (GNA)—H.H. [his highness] the Amir of Bahrain Saykh 'Isa 'Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah met here last night with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

The meeting reviewed bilateral relations and issues submitted to the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit's agenda.

H.H. the amir also conferred with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, and reviewed with him bilateral relations and issues on the agenda of the NAM summit.

'Arafat Meets SFRY's Drnovesk, Swedish Minister

JN0609180089 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine, has met with Janez Drnovesk, Yugoslav State Presidency president and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, in Belgrade on Monday [5 September]. They discussed topics on the agenda of the Nonaligned summit.

Brother Abu-'Ammar also met with Swedish Foreign Minister Andersson in connection with the Nonaligned summit. They discussed the developments in the Palestine question, the situation in the occupied homeland, and the international efforts to convene the international conference on peace in the Middle East to find a just solution to the Palestine question. The Swedish minister reiterated his country's support for these efforts and his country's readiness to exert more efforts in this regard.

Velayati, Syria's Khaddam on Lebanon Cooperation

LD0609181589 Tehran IRNA in English 1754 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6, IRNA—Syria has sought greater cooperation with Iran to combat imperialist and Zionist plots in Lebanon.

In a meeting here Wednesday [6 September] with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Syrian vice-president 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam described present cooperation with Tehran to unify Muslim forces in Lebanon as important.

"We must try to solidify the Islamic and nationalist forces in Lebanon so that they can defeat the conspiracies of the Zionist regime and its allies," Velayati said.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' was also present in the meeting in which the strategic relations between Tehran and Damascus was discussed.

Iran's Velayati Meets Cuban, Other Officials

LD0609185189 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held talks Wednesday with Cuban First Vice-President Raul Castro and discussed issues facing the Non-aligned Movement [NAM].

During the meeting which was also attended by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca the state of bilateral relations was also reviewed.

Velayati also met with the Swedish foreign minister, who is attending the NAM summit here as a guest, and exchanged views on the relations between the two countries.

He said Tehran and Stockholm had cultural differences but despite these healthy relations could be established on the basis of respect for the cultural values of other countries.

In talks with the president of Tanzania Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the Iranian foreign minister discussed the friendly relations between the two countries and ways of expanding them.

Velayati also met the head of United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Jean-Pierre Hocke and the two discussed issues concerning Afghan and Iraqi Kurdish refugees in Iran.

While thanking Iran for cooperating in attending the humanitarian needs of the refugees, the UNHCR head briefed Velayati on the recent activities of the organization in this regard.

Drnovsek Meets Qatari, Cuban, Angolan Leaders

LD0609185889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG)—Head of the Yugoslav delegation at the summit, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Janez Drnovsek had a number of meetings with non-aligned statesmen today, at the Sava Centre in Belgrade.

Drnovsek first had talks with Qatar Crown Prince Shaykh Hamad al-Thani who expressed satisfaction with the progress so far of the summit. The prince said that Qatar, after the establishment of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia prior to the summit, intends to expand economic and other forms of cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Drnovsek also had talks with Cuban Vice President Raul Castro who conveyed Cuban President Fidel Castro's regret because he was prevented from participating in the Ninth Non-aligned Summit. Raul Castro expressed satisfaction with close cooperation between Yugoslavia in the preparation of and the work on the summit documents. [sentence as received]

Drnovsek had talks with Angolan President Dos Santos who informed the Yugoslav president on latest developments in Africa's south and efforts towards establishing peace in this part of the world in which Angola plays an active role. The two presidents stated the conviction that after Namibia gains independence, the apartheid system will finally be also eliminated with the support of the international public and the struggle of progressive forces in South Africa.

Velayati, Kuwaiti Amir Discuss Expanding Ties

LD0609194289 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 6, IRNA—Relations between Iran and Kuwait have had their ups and downs, but there is no reason why they should not improve now, the amir of Kuwait has said here Tuesday.

"We have no problem with the Islamic Republic of Iran and we want strong brotherly relations," said Sheikh Jabir al-Sabah in a meeting with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The two held talks Tuesday evening at the venue of the ninth summit of the Non-aligned Movement here.

It was Velayati's fifth meeting with leaders and officials of the southern Persian Gulf neighbors.

He has also discussed improvement in bilateral ties with the amir and the foreign minister of Bahrain, the deputy prime minister of Oman and the foreign minister of Kuwait.

"Now that the war (between Iraq and Iran) has ended we must have mutual understanding and prepare ourselves for a new era," the amir of Kuwait was quoted by Iranian sources as saying.

He added: "We are neighbors and it is natural that our relations should expand in all fields."

Velayati referred to the positive climate in the relations between the two countries in recent months and stressed that Iran would welcome any positive move by its neighbors to expand ties.

"On this basis we can have comprehensive relations and strengthen them in various fields," the Iranian foreign minister told the Kuwaiti leader.

In an earlier meeting Velayati held talks with Omani Deputy Prime Minister Qays 'Abd al-Zawawi who offered to mediate an end to disputes between Tehran and Riyadh.

Qatari Minister's Belgrade Meetings Reported

JN0609194689 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 (GNA)—Qatar's Heir Apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad Ibn-Khalifah Al Thani met here today with Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat.

A number of issues, including the Middle East problem and means of supporting the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation were discussed during the meeting.

Later, the heir apparent and defence minister met with Argentinian President Carlos Menem.

Bilateral relations and matters of mutual concern were reviewed during the meeting.

The heir apparent and defence minister also met today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, who leads his country's delegation to the ninth nonalignment summit.

The Qatari news agency said that the meeting, attended by Syrian Foreign minister Faruq al-Shar' discussed a number of issues on the summit agenda.

CSSR's Johanes Departs; Envoy Heads Delegation

LD0609202889 Prague CTK in English 1918 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade Sept 6 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes who heads a Czechoslovak delegation to the 9th summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement met with head of the Austrian delegation, chairman of the Austrian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee Peter Jankowitsch, and the Indian and Ethiopian foreign ministers here today.

Jaromir Johanes also met Yugoslav Premier Ante Markovic to discuss Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations, expansion of trade and in particular direct cooperation between enterprises.

Minister Johanes was informed of preparations for the 14th special congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia by Yugoslav party officials.

Later in the day Minister Johanes left for Prague and Czechoslovakia's Ambassador to Yugoslavia Jan Husak took over as head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 9th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Loncar Meets Pakistani, Romanian Foreign Ministers

LD0609204789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Consultations about the text of the resolution on Afghanistan were at the focus of today's meeting between Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Loncar also had talks with Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Loncar briefed Totu about the concept of modernizing the Nonaligned Movement and adopting it to modern world trends. The Romanian foreign minister, who has the status of guest at the Belgrade summit, assessed as particularly positive the summit's focus on economic problems, and primarily on the problem of development.

Tanzania's Mwinyi Meets With SFRY's Suvar

EA0609213289 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has urged member states of the Nonaligned Movement to unite and to take a firm stand to combat the domination of imperialist states. President Mwinyi made this call in Belgrade during talks with a member of the presidency, Mr Suvar, at the State House. President Mwinyi is in Belgrade to attend the Nonaligned Movement summit meeting.

The president said the movement must prepare strategies to deal with the problems facing member countries, especially for the economy and debts. He said member countries of the organization must translate into practical terms the various resolutions passed on cooperation and self-sufficiency in food and other commodities, otherwise they would continue to be dominated by the West.

President Mwinyi also briefed the member of the presidency of Yugoslavia on the state of Tanzania's economy, the situation in East Africa and the situation in Mozambique and Angola.

Yugoslav Delegation Continues NAM Summit Talks

LD0609221789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG)—Bilateral talks and the exchange of views on the work and problems of non-aligned countries with numerous guests are the main characteristics of today's activity of the Yugoslav delegation to the ninth non-aligned summit in Belgrade. [passage omitted]

High Yugoslav party officials met with President of Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP) Kenneth Kaunda, Secretary-General of the Democratic Union of the Malian People Moussa Traore and member of the Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Ioan Totu, and discussed mutual party cooperation, the work of the ninth summit and the prospects of development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Jelena Milojevic, the president of the Socialist Alliance—the most massive organization in the country—today received in separate visits the delegations of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), while member of the Yugoslav State Presidency Dr Vasil Tupurkovski met with President of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Liberation Movement Sam Nujoma. They discussed the topical situation in southern Africa.

The highest Yugoslav state and government officials, including Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar, were also preoccupied with numerous meetings with heads of state and government and foreign ministers of a number of non-aligned countries.

The hosts also held talks with the president of Tanzania, the vice-presidents of Panama and Syria, the prime minister of Uganda and the foreign ministers of Chad, Singapore, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Iran, Morocco, Greece, Zaire and Pakistan.

The talks focused on the most topical problems on the international scene, the modernization of the Non-Aligned Movement and bilateral cooperation, as well as relevant regional problems.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Loncar and Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, for example, discussed the text of the declaration on Afghanistan.

Loncar and his Greek counterpart Karoios Papoulias discussed possibilities for the promotion of Balkan cooperation.

SFFY Vice President Receives Iran's Velayati

LD0609222189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Today Dr Borisav Jovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The short friendly talk covered [words indistinct] as well as some international relations issues.

Havana TV Summarizes Raul Castro's Meetings

FL0709013489 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Today was a very busy day for the Cuban delegation attending the ninth summit of the nonaligned countries. This morning, Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met with Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek. The meeting was cordial and friendly and they discussed matters relating to the conference and the Nonaligned Movement. Both leaders met in a special room in the Sava Center.

Later, our film crew had the opportunity to film the leader of the Cuban delegation meeting with other international figures. With Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem, Army General Castro held a friendly conversation that began with an invitation by the South American president for the Cuban leader to visit his country.

Later, in the lobby of the conference room, and other areas of the Sava Center, other meetings took place. The Cuban leader met with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Then, Castro met with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano. The two men discussed matters related to the Nonaligned Movement, as well as other matters of international character and bilateral relations.

Around noon, Castro met with the president of the Nonaligned Movement, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. In almost all the meetings, the Cuban first vice president was accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Jorge Risquet Valdes, both members of the PCC Politburo; Carlos Aldana, member of the PCC Secretariat of the Central Committee; Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations; as well as other high-ranking PCC and government officials.

Our delegation's meetings with chiefs of state and government and other important personalities ended with a friendly and fraternal meeting with Afghan President Najibullah.

Now our colleague, Irma Caceres, will inform you about other important activities carried out today by the Cuban delegation.

[Begin Caceres recording] The first vice president had an afternoon filled with bilateral meetings. All of the meetings have been termed, according to our perceptions, as friendly.

Raul Castro visited the Defense Ministry where he was met by his counterpart, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic. An hour later, Castro went to the headquarters of League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The president of this organization, Milan Pancevski, and other officials welcomed the guests.

Time seemed too short to fulfill this busy schedule. Now, Castro met with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at the Intercontinental Hotel. Perez's country joined the ranks of the nonaligned during this summit. For almost an hour the two men held animated talks that were interrupted by engagements both parties had previously arranged.

It was impossible for reporters to interview anyone. The meetings continued with representatives from other regions. This time, Castro met with the chief of the delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Rifat al-'Attas, and several members of his delegation.

It was already getting dark when Castro began fraternal talks with the president of Guinea-Bissau, Joao Viera, and his delegation. Always accompanying the Cuban first vice president were several members of the Cuban delegation. According to sources close to the delegation, talks will continue throughout the night. [end recording]

Raul Castro Meets With Venezuela's Perez

FL0609231489 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1932 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Today, Army General Raul Castro, first vice president of Cuba, and Venezuela's chief of state, Carlos Andres Perez, met in Belgrade. Both leaders discussed matters relating to the ninth summit of the nonaligned, a meeting which will conclude tomorrow.

Both men also discussed events relating to the international sector, fundamentally in Latin America.

Today, Castro held meetings with various leaders and personalities attending the summit. This morning, Raul met with Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem, as well as with the leaders of Mozambique and Afghanistan, Joaquim Chissano and Najibullah, respectively.

India Objects to Pakistan's Raising Kashmir Issue

BK0709031089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] India has objected to Pakistan's raising the Kashmir issue once again in an international forum. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, took up the issue with the Pakistan foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, verbally in Belgrade. He told the Pakistani foreign minister that when relations between the two countries are improving and efforts are on from both sides to forge understanding, raising of a strictly bilateral issue in a nonaligned forum could impede the process of normalization of relations. India on its part would continue the process of improving relations with Pakistan.

Our correspondent, Ratan Salve, reports from Belgrade that the head of the Pakistani delegation to the summit, Mrs Nusrat Bhutto, in her address had said that her country wants to settle the Kashmir issue in letter and in spirit of the Simla agreement and in accordance with the relevant resolution of the United Nations.

Gandhi Meets Sri Lanka Minister; 'Progress' Made

BK0709035789 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has had talks with a number of NAM [Nonaligned Movement] leaders [in Belgrade]. He had discussions with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, and some progress was made toward implementing the Indo-Sri Lanka accord. Reports say that considerable progress over the issue of withdrawal of the [Indian] Peacekeeping Force [PKF] and devolution of powers to the northeastern council was made at the talks. The issues covered setting up of proposed peace committees to ensure peace in the Northeastern Province after PKF's withdrawal.

The prime minister had a breakfast meeting with the king of Bhutan and discussed bilateral relations.

The Vietnamese president, Mr Vo Chi Cong, who called on Mr Gandhi, thanked him for the reference on the Cambodian issue in his address. He praised India for its help in oil exploration in his country.

Mr Gandhi's meeting with the Tanzanian president, Mr Mwinyi, centered mainly on Africa and Namibia. The chairman of the South-South Commission, Mr Julius Nyerere, and Mr Gandhi mainly discussed the South-South cooperation.

Pakistan's Nusrat Bhutto Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

BK0709043089 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the leader of the Pakistani delegation to the nonaligned summit, held meetings with leaders of several nonaligned countries in Belgrade last night. During her meeting with Yugoslav President Janez Drnovsek, the new chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM], she expressed the confidence that under his leadership the movement will be able to meet the challenges at the international level and that the NAM will highlight the viewpoints of developing countries on international issues and political and economic problems.

The PLO chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, met with Begum Nusrat Bhutto and discussed the regional situation with special reference to the recent struggle of the Palestinians against Israeli atrocities in the occupied territories. Afghanistan and other regional matters also came up for discussion.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto also called on King Birendra and the queen of Nepal and discussed with them matters relating to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The Nepalese king extended an invitation to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to visit Nepal.

The Pakistani delegation's leader also met with the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who expressed the desire to further consolidate his country's existing relations with Pakistan.

Yon Hyong-muk Meets Zimbabwe's Mugabe

SK0709053089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade September 5 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk who is leading the DPRK delegation to the

9th non-aligned summit, met with Robert G. Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on September 5.

The premier conveyed regards of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Robert G. Mugabe.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the premier to convey his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Referring to the question of Korea's reunification, the president stressed that Zimbabwe would invariably support the Korean people in the efforts for national reunification in the future, too, as in the past.

The Non-aligned Movement, he said, must abide by the principle of anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle. Zimbabwe supports South-South cooperation and hopes for its strengthening, he added.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DPRK's Yon Hyong-muk Meets Foreign Leaders

SK0709053689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade September 5 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk, who is leading the delegation of the DPRK to the ninth non-aligned summit, on Sep. 4 met with the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the prime minister of India, heads of state of Vietnam, Nicaragua, Madagascar, Seychelles, Angola, Egypt, Nigeria and Nepal and the UN secretary general.

On Sep. 5 he met with heads of State of Democratic Yemen, Algeria, Guinea, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania and the prime minister of Malaysia.

They exchanged views on a series of issues of common concern.

Meanwhile, the premier met with the first vice-president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, the vice-president of Syria, the prime minister of Ethiopia and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin on Sep. 4 and 5 and the foreign minister of Iran on Sep. 2 and conversed with them in a friendly atmosphere.

Syria's Khaddam Meets With PLO's 'Arafat

JN0709055889 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade—Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam has continued his meetings on the sidelines of the nonaligned summit in Belgrade. Yesterday he met with the Yemen Arab Republic deputy prime minister. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The talks dealt with relations between the two fraternal countries and with the current Arab situation.

Khaddam also received Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and head of his country's delegation to the conference. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. During the meeting, relations between the two countries and Arab developments, especially the Lebanese situation, were discussed.

Khaddam then received Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali. During the meeting, which was attended by Mr al-Shar', Arab developments, particularly the situation in Lebanon from all its aspects, were discussed. Later, Khaddam received Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaieh and discussed with him Arab and Lebanese situations. [passage omitted]

Mr 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam also received Mr Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Abu-al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], Abu-'Ali Mustafa [Mustafa al-Zibri], and some PLO Executive Committee members. The talks dealt with the current Arab situation. [passage omitted]

Iraq's Ramadan Meets SFRY Prime Minister

JN0709065889 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister, met in Belgrade last night with Ante Markovic, SFRY Federal Executive Council president. During the meeting, Ramadan expressed President leader Saddam Husayn's satisfaction with the signing of the first economic and technical cooperation agreement between Iraq and Yugoslavia, which greatly helped promote relations between the two countries.

Ramadan stressed the need for promoting cooperation between the Arab Cooperation Council states and Yuogoslavia, especially in the economic fields.

Mr Markovic conveyed through Mr Ramadan the greetings of the SFRY president and members of presidency to President leader Saddam Husayn, to whom much credit must go for laying over the years the foundations of developed and firm relations between the two friendly countries.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

SFRY's Markovic Meets Foreign Premiers

LD0709085189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—The FEC president had separate talks today in the Sava Center with the prime ministers of Malta, Adam Fenech; Niger, Oumarou Mamane; Uganda, Samson Kisseka; Mauritius, Aneerood Jugnauth; and Swaziland, Obed Dlamini. The talks focused on the work of the summit and the possibilites of expanding bilateral cooperation.

Markovic, Zairean Premier Discuss Cooperation

LD0709085489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2208 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—FEC President Ante Markovic had talks with Prime Minister of Zaire Kengo wa Dondo, in the Sava Center today. Apart from the issues related to the work of the summit, the talks also focused on economic cooperation. In addition to the positive results so far it was stated that the natural resources of Zaire and Yugoslav technological achievements in some areas provide a very favorable framework for a further improvement in economic relations.

Markovic, Indonesian President Discuss Ties

LD0709085689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2224 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Indonesian President Suharto has received FEC President Ante Markovic. Suharto and Markovic pointed to the need to pool the nonaligned countries' efforts in the direction of starting a dialogue with developed countries in order to devise mutually acceptable solutions to the developing countries' acute economic problems. They agreed that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Indonesia is at a very low level. They also underlined the mutual interest in expanding this cooperation through new programs.

Markovic, Iraq's Ramadan Discuss Cooperation

LD0709085989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2222 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—FEC [Federal Executive Council] President Ante Markovic, and Taha Yasin, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, had talks tonight in the Palace of the Federation about the work of the Nonaligned summit and bilateral questions. They agreed that it is necessary to consolidate cooperation between the developing countries and thus improve their position in the dialogue with the developed world. In respect of bilateral relations they stressed that regardless of occasional difficulties, economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq has developed successfully. New contents and forms of this cooperation, in line with economic changes in the world, should be sought. Agriculture and the construction of power plants were particularly mentioned.

Iraq's Ramadan Meets Bangladesh President

JN0709121689 Baghdad INA in English 1145 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 7, INA—Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadan first deputy premier and head of Iraqi delegation to the 9th non-aligned summit conference met this morning President Mohammad Hussain Ershad of Bangladesh.

Mr Ramadan conveyed President Saddam Hussain's greetings of President Ershad confirming the importance of developing bilateral relations and the continuous meetings in service of the non-aligned movement.

Mr Ramadan also stressed the necessity of implementing the UN Security Council Resolution No. 598 according to its sequential order and engineering peace in the region.

SFRY's Drnovsek Meets African Presidents

LD0709123689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—In his talks with Janez Drnovsek, Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, stressed the historical importance of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit to the efforts to resolve numerous economic issues facing developing countries. The two presidents noted that possibilities exist for even wider and more diversified cooperation between the two countries.

In the course of Drnovsek's meeting with the president of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, it was agreed that economic problems were the most important preoccupation of the Nonaligned Movement. This fact was reiterated at the current summit. Ratsiraka also spoke about the opportunities for the movement's even more efficient involvement in resolving the most serious economic problems facing developing countries.

Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, most generously praised the way the summit has been organized and the hospitality with which foreign statesmen have been greeted in Belgrade. He also took a positive view of the summit's work so far.

Egypt's 'Abd-al-Majid Meets Gandhi, Others

NC0709124389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1018 GMT 07 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met in Belgrade today with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Algeria. The meetings were on the sidelines of the morning session of the Ninth Nonaligned Summit Conference, which will end today.

During these meetings, the participants held consultations and coordinated positions regarding the date of the 10th Nonaligned Summit Conference and on whether it should be held in Ghana or Venezuala. They also discussed the coordination of positions regarding the Namibian problem.

Sudan's Al-Bashir Meets Algeria's Bendjedid

EA0709132889 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1950 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, has expressed his country's readiness to assist Sudan in economic, military, social, and cultural fields. This came about during his meeting of Belgrade yesterday with General 'Umar al-Bashir. Gen 'Umar also held a meeting with the Syrian deputy president, 'Abd al- Halim Khaddam, and the Iraqi deputy president, Taha Yasin Ramadan, discussed with them bilateral relations between the Sudan and their respective countries. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

Iraq's Ramadan Meets Kaunda; Saddam Invitation

JN0709141689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the ninth summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement, has met with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. The first deputy prime minister conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Kenneth Kaunda and underlined the ties of friendship between the two countries and the need to develop them in all fields.

Taha Yasin Ramadan noted the need to implement all the articles of Security Council Resolution No. 598 to establish peace in the region. He also noted the Iranian regime's refusal to agree to direct negotiations with Iraq under the supervision of the UN secretary general.

Kenneth Kaunda asked Taha Yasin Ramadan to convey his heartfelt regards to President Saddam Husayn and addressed an invitation to his excellency the president to visit Zambia. He said: We are looking forward to the day when President Saddam Husayn visits us and officially inaugurates the avenue named after him. He added: Our hearts are open to welcome his excellency in Zambia.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Iraq's 'Aziz Confers With Saudi Counterpart

JN0709142289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. They discussed topics on the agenda of the ninth Nonaligned summit and Arab issues of common interest.

Iranian Minister Meets Pakistan Delegation Head

BK0709165689 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The leader of the Pakistan delegation at the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit, Begum Nusrat Bhutto left Belgrade this afternoon for London on her way to Islamabad. She was accompanied by some members of the delegation.

Earlier, the Iranian foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, called on Begum Nusrat Bhutto and discussed matters of mutual interest.

SFRY's Markovic Meets Foreign Officials 7 Sep

LD0709171689

[Editorial Report] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service on 7 September carries three reports on the 7 September meetings of Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic with officials from three foreign nations.

At 1236 GMT TANJUG reports that for the second time in the course of the nonaligned summit, Markovic met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. They discussed the summit and specified further the agreements on some joint projects.

At 1314 GMT TANJUG reports that Markovic received Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. They discussed possibilities for participation of Yugoslav enterprises in exploration and exploitation of oil in Nigeria on the basis of concessions, as well as joint investments in Yugoslav refineries.

At 1320 GMT TANJUG reports that Markovic had talks with Fikre Selassie Wogdere, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian prime minister expressed interest in the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in carrying out projects in Ethiopia in the area of ore exploitation, oil exploitation, agriculture, and fisheries.

Officials Interviewed on Summit Topics

APS Inteviews Drnovsek

LD3109222789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1929 GMT 31 Aug 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 31 (APS)—On the eve of the ninth summit of non-aligned countries in Yugoslav capital, the Algerian news agency APS asked the head of Yugoslav state Janez Drnovsek, president of the presidency of the F.S.R. [Federated Socialist Republic] of Yugoslavia to grant it an interview.

Asked to make the assessment of the movement's activities, including all its successes and failures, the Yugoslav president answered:

"Belgrade and Yugoslavia have the honour and the pleasure to welcome and organize, a second time in less than [word indistinct] years, the summit of non-aligned countries.

Yugoslavia and Algeria were present at the starting point of this path together with India, Egypt and other countries gathered at the first conference on September 1961.

At that time, the conference was attended by twenty five countries, and the forthcoming ninth conference will gather as many as 102 member-states. These figures can be listed among the successes of the NAM, [Nonaligned Movement], Drnovsek said.

However, a real assessment of the NAM activities would require much more, the Yugoslav president continued. In our opinion, two elements should be stressed. Firstly, the continuity of the organized action of the non-aligned countries regarding the raising of awareness and the orientation of world politics towards crucial issues of international economic and political relations in acordance with the UN Charter. Secondly, we should keep in mind that it is precisely the NAM which has put an end to the process of propagation of the bloc concepts, while enabling a large number of recently liberated countries to achieve emancipation. Still, there have been more or less serious failures. The movement did not always know how to take prompt and adequate stands concerning changes in the world, to implement its own resolutions, or to reinforce substantially the South-South cooperation, i.e. the cooperation within itself.

However, the positive elements are prevailing, and anyway, the current positive atmosphere and the process of detente in the world do confirm this constatation [as received], Drnovsek specified.

Answering a question concerning the future activity of the movement and its perspectives, the establishment of the new international economic order, notably in its vital fields such as disarmement, security, debt and the relatively higher degree of development in developing countries, Yugoslav president stated that:

"The non-aligned countries are almost unanimous regardig the need, considering the global situation in the world, for focusing the future action of the movement, more than ever, on the economic issues.

In my opinion, the revitalization of the North-South dialogue and the promotion of international economic cooperation in order to respond to the overall developments in the world, would be the two essential levers of these activities. These issues are mutually linked with other important issues such as disarmament, international security and, among other things, the debt crisis, which represents probably the most important obstacle to development and prevents most of the developing countries from putting an end, once for all, to the period of stagnation.

As to the possibility of raising the question of the movement's institutionalisation, Drnovsek stated: "We see it as a part of the question whether instituionalization would lead to modernization".

Concerning the aims of the movement, they respond, in general, to the most profound interests of humanity and to the continuation of its development. Consequently, there is no need to speak of changing its aims", the Yugoslav president noted.

Regarding the new initiative of the movement to settle the problem of foreign debt of developing countries, Drnovsek said:

"Yugoslavia is among the countries which are the most heavily in debt. We are interested [words indistinct] in a clear way to finding a way out of the foreign debt problem. This is an important issue that the movement will examine at the Belgrade summit. It will study the orientations and initiatives which are not only optimal but also attainable. We will commit ourselves at the Belgrade conference to finding that way, keeping in mind all the interests of the international community, and notably of the indebted countries.

Regarding priorities to which he will pay special attention in the framework of the NAM's international commitment, as (?head of) the state which, being the chairman of the movement, will lead the movement in the next three years, the president of the Yugoslav Presidency, Janez Drnovsek said:

I think that I can declare that Yugoslavia will fully acomplish its role of NAM chairman in order to promote the consolidation of economic and financial bases in non-aligned countries, to overcome the current situation and stagnation, to exploit the existing potentials and to launch modern development strategies. That is the vital interest of the F.S.R. of Yugoslavia and of all the other non-aligned countries.

Drnovsek on Nonaligned Issues

LD0309171689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0640 GMT 3 Sep 89

["Drnovsek Interview to TANJUG and MENA"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—The nonaligned's new way of thinking necessitates assessing changes in the modern world realistically and finding a status and role for the movement which will offer a real synthesis of interests of the entire international community, since the nonaligned countries do not have their own particular interests and aims that would run contrary to this.

The issues of development and international economic relations should have priority in the activity of the nonaligned. Our activities in overcoming the lagging behind in development, and most of all the developing countries' debt crisis, must be concentrated on lowering interest rates, writing off the debts of the poorest countries, establishing realistic repayment rates for the debts of medium-developed countries, removing disparities in international trade, and insisting on the obligation

assumed by the developed countries of setting aside 0.7 percent of their social product for aiding the undeveloped countries.

Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, said this on the eve of the ninth Nonaligned summit in an interview given jointly to TANJUG director Mihailo Saranovic, and to Moustafa Naguib, president and editor in chief of the Egyptian agency MENA.

Asked about "the nonaligned's new way of thinking," which is being qualified as the modernization and updating of the movement, about claims that modernization would divorce the movement from its basic principles and aims, and about the expectations raised by the ninth summit, Janez Drnovsek said:

The modern trends and dynamic changes in the world have confirmed, in a way, the value and modernity of nonaligned policy's principles. The already begun processes and the relaxation in relations between East and West correspond with the movement's original ambitions and its orientation since its creation. The changes in international relations are conditioning and calling for the movement's more rapidly joining the modern trends in the world, something which also implies the need for its modernization.

To cut a long story short, "the nonaligned's new way of thinking," as you put it in your question, means the necessity of assessing changes in the modern world realistically, detecting the new trend in international relations, and finding a status and role for the movement which will offer a real synthesis of interests of the entire international community, since the nonaligned countries do not have any particular interests or aims of their own which would run contrary to these.

Under the circumstances of multipolarity [multipolarizam] and the increasing number of participants in international dialogue, the Nonaligned Movement should be able to participate in it, to put forward its constructive role, and to have a greater influence on the development of international relations.

Specifically, the modernization of the movement implies liberation from the burden of confrontational approaches, ideological prejudices, and exclusiveness, something that is rooted in confrontations inherited from other times from which, I hope, we have departed. The interdependence of today's world dictates and directs all factors to maintain negotiations and dialogue. For the nonaligned countries, this means the expansion of cooperation and communication with all the important factors in world politics, including the superpowers, the developed countries, and economic integrations. To be effective in such cooperation and dialogue, the Nonaligned Movement should promote its own initiatives and feasible proposals for solving international issues, of which many have been present for a long time, particularly in the sphere of economic relations, individual troublespots, etc.

One of the elements in the movement's modernization is the establishment, or selection, of priorities in its future activities. A consensus has been reached among the nonaligned countries that, apart from the issues of peace, security, the continuing resolution of troublespots, and disarmament—which will remain within the domain of the nonaligned's continued involvement in the future as well—the issues of development and international economic relations have priority.

Finally, I would note that a more effective role for the movement also implies changes in the methods and procedures of its work which, I am convinced, will be demonstrated during this conference.

I believe that the claim that the Nonaligned Movement, if modernized, would depart from its principal principles, is groundless since these principles are embedded in the nonaligned countries' interests and aspirations to live in a safe world and to enable mankind as a whole to have undisturbed and harmonious development. Although we are far from the realization of such an aim, the Nonaligned Movement can act successfully along this direction if it joins the modern trends, provides realistic solutions, and thus contribute to the creation of a safer world. In this, I see the essence of the modernization of the movement and its significant role in the changed international relations.

We are expecting that the ninth summit will meet fully the spirit of all those changes of which I spoke.

The next question referred to the debt burden and poverty, to the effect: What can the movement do to set the debt problem in motion and to enable the nonaligned countries to gain economic independence?

—The positive processes in the world, particularly the political ones, have not been followed—even remotely—by changes in international economic relations, Drnovsek replied. The obvious deepening of the controversies and imbalances between the economic development of the developed countries and that of the developing ones, followed by increasing social tensions, can seriously impair the existing contingent balance in the world and threaten the effects so far of detente in the political sphere.

Therefore I maintain that all economic issues are, at the same time, also crucial political issues which, as such, will be at the center of attention of the forthcoming summit. I hope that at the conference we will manage to create our own platform for resolving crucial economic problems, which at the same time, will be the basis for mobilizing the good will or provoking greater enthusiasm on the part of developed countries to become involved in this sphere. From this point of view, the debt issue and the so-called international debt crisis, as the most complex and urgent problem, represents a test for all. A certain evolution in the creditor countries' attitudes, or at least among the significant factors in these countries toward greater flexibility and the realistic consideration of the developing countries debt problems,

is encouraging. Perhaps these individual initiatives could, through appropriate stimuli, evolve into—let us give it a provisional name—an international strategy for eliminating the debt burden. The Nonaligned Movement can initiate new activities in establishing dialogue between the debtors and creditors.

This is inseparably linked to the issues of development, which also are not just economic matters, but political ones, as well. Many developing countries that are great debtors are in an unsustainable position today. Therefore, there can be no delay in the search for solutions, since all of us know where they are. In doing this, no one counts on the other's altruism, but on the awareness of the ultimate developmental interdependence.

In these talks, in which the editors of the agencies—Ljubinka Milovanovic and Ragaa Abou Shakiba—took part, the president of the Yugoslav Presidency was very specific with respect to the resolution of the debt problem.

Our activities in overcoming the developmental lagging behind must, he stressed, be concentrated primarily on:

—lowering interest rates, which are still high because of the imbalance in the developed countries;
—Writing off the debts of the poorest countries;
—Establishing a real rate for repaying the medium-developed countries' debts;
—Dispensing with disparities in the international exchange, where the undeveloped and developing countries have an unfavorable position with regard to the transfer of resources;
—Insisting on the further realization of the developed countries' already Assumed obligations to earmark 0.7 percent of their social product for aiding the undeveloped and to increase direct and indirect financing of the economic development of the developing countries.

Asked about the role of the movement in the Palestine, Afghanistan, Lebanon, southern Africa, Central America, and other issues, Drnovsek said:

—I believe that there is a widespread assessment that the role and contribution of the Nonaligned Movement in solving many troublespots, some of which have been threatening world peace and security for decades and have brought enormous suffering to the populations of the endangered countries, has not been up to its ambitions and even potentials. Nonaligned action must, precisely by its overall potentials, do more in solving the troublespots you mentioned. Here, I have an impression that the UN mechanism, also could be put to better use for the nonaligned countries' actions. In this way, among other things, the role of the world organization and its institutions would be consolidated. This is also of great importance for the future of our movement.

We are expecting the forthcoming summit to discuss the ways for more intense nonaligned involvement in these crisis-stricken troublespots.

As is known, so far the Nonaligned Movement has not been able to tackle the problem of human rights. This issue evidently becomes an emerging standard for considering democratic relations in the world and in certain countries. How would you comment on this issue from the point of view of Yugoslavia, as the future coordinator in the Nonaligned Movement was the next question.

—Since the establishment of the movement, the nonaligned countries have contributed much to national, political, and economic emancipation by advocating every country's and nation's right to freedom and to independent and self-supporting development, said the president of the Yugoslav Presidency. The victory of anticolonial revolutions has enabled a majority of the people in the world to gain the status of free citizens. This was the precondition for the continued process of forwarding the freedoms and rights of man as an individual, something that in today's world of increasing communication and interdependence is increasingly gaining significance. Our countries, in which two-thirds of mankind live, have an authentic interest in promoting their citizens' rights and freedoms. Here, one should not put aside the fact that the hard social and economic circumstances of many of these countries, for which they bear no responsibility, represent an extremely complex process.

I believe that the question of the bourgeois and political rights of the individual should also represent an area about which the Nonaligned Movement will form its stances and intensify its activity.

Commenting on the question of the two aspects of Yugoslav foreign policy—adherence to nonalignment and the ever-greater orientation toward Europe—and also about what he thinks of an integrated Europe in 1992 and the position of Yugoslavia in such circumstances, Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

I believe that there are no contradictions whatsoever in the policy or position of Yugoslavia.

The processes toward integration which have begun in Europe, doubtless will have far-reaching consecuences, not only for European, but also for world developments. I hope that after 1992 the European Community will not become a closed fortress, but that on the contrary its members will remain consistent in the implementation of the idea they have been advocating for some time on the free circulation of people and goods.

We are witnesses to an ever-greater rapprochement and strengthening of the ties between integration in Europe, as well as between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe. Viewed in the long term, Yugoslavia, as a European country the essential needs and irterests, above all economic interests that are connected to this continent, cannot be left aside or excluded from these processes. It is precisely some countries of Western Europe, such as the FRG, Italy, and others, which are

among the most important trading and general economic partners of Yugoslavia in the world.

A greater coalescence of Yugoslavia with Western Europe means a more active and initiative-oriented policy toward the European Community and Europe as a whole. The fact is that Yugoslavia cooperated very actively and regulated its relations in an institutional way with European trends toward integration long before the beginning of these integration processes in Europe. Hence it is logical to continue integration with them. This does not run contrary to our nonaligned orientations or our cooperation with nonaligned countries, but represents a supplementary dimension in our international position along the lines of growing interdependence in the world.

To a question on cooperation between the Nonaligned Movement and regional organizations, such as the OAU, the Arab summit, the organization of Islamic states, as well as East and West, Dr Drnovsek replied that many of these associations either explicitly or through others are oriented toward or base their activity on the principles of the policy of nonalignment. The OAU, for example, officially accepts the principles and policy of the movement, proclaiming Africa "a continent of nonalignment."

In a series of cases, one cannot view the initiatives coming out of these organizations as the expression of nonaligned policy in concrete form.

The situation is different with associations based on bloc structures. However, in the conditions of detente and the spreading of dialogue to almost all fields of international communication, more room also is created for the cooperation and activity of the nonaligned countries toward these groupings.

The final question was: When you worked as a diplomat at the Yugoslav Embassy in Cairo, you were served water from the Nile. There is an old saying that when you drink water from the Nile, you most probably will return to the banks of this river. In light of the fact that President Husni Mubarak has presented an invitation to the Yugoslav Presidency, do you intend to visit Egypt in the course of your mandate as president of the SFRY Presidency, which expires in May?

A stay in any country and the possibility to familiarize oneself more closely with the culture and traditions of its people certainly enriches an individual. This is particularly the case when one is talking about such a beautiful country as Egypt, where I worked and stayed some time and of which I have some very fond memories.

Certainly I will try, during my mandate, to realize the invitation from our great friend President Husni Mubarak and visit Egypt, Dr Drnovsek concluded in a joint interview to the TANJUG and MENA agencies.

Drnovsek on Debt Crisis

LD3108123589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0936 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG)—Dr Janez Drnovsk, president of the SFRY Presidency, believes that the ninth nonaligned summit will discuss at greater length and depth the economic and related structural problems of the nonaligned countries—more so than at past top meetings of the movement's members. The problem of foreign debt, Drnovsek holds, will be one of the main topics at the agenda of the forthcoming Belgrade meeting.

Dr Drnovsek gave this assessment in the introduction of the publication "The Problem of Foreign Debt: Current Issues and Perspectives." He writes that the basic approach of the developing contries is that both debtors and lenders are jointly responsible for resolving the debt crisis. "In order to alleviate the burden of debt by stimulating development, concentrated effort of each debtor and creditor country, as well as the entire international community, is necessary," Dr Drnovsek points out.

Dr Drnovsek, who is an expert on credit and monetary issues, recalls that 7 years have passed since the outbreak of the international financial crisis, and the problem of debts is far from being resolved. "During that time, the developed countries managed to revive their economic activity, to bring down inflation, to extend international trade, and to undertake important structural adjustments of their economies based on the latest scientific and technological discoveries," the Yugoslav president writes in the publication, published by the Center for International Cooperation and Development in Ljubljana.

During that time, Dr Drnovsek notes, "A great number of developing countries, including Yugoslavia, were forced to accept restrictive programs of economic stabilization, frequently accompanied by ever-increasing inflation, low or even negative rates of growth, shortages of commodities, and increased unemployment. In some countries, such negative trends assumed dramatic proportions."

The SFRY Presidency president says that in recent months mankind "has become more aware" of the dramatic proportions of the crisis of foreign debts, so that new concepts and ideas on how to overcome it are emerging.

Dr Drnovsek says that "a statement on foreign debts" by the South-South Commission brings some new features, such as the "encouraging" proposals by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady. "Particular attention is deserved by initiatives of French President Francois Mitterrand, for dealing with the problems, including writing off the debts of some of the poorest countries."

After also mentioning the initiatives of Canada, Japan, and other countries which have undertaken measures to ease the burden of debts for developing countries, Dr Drnovsek concludes that "it is of particular significance

that the World Bank and the IMF are preparing proposals with more intensity, and providing funds for a speedier solution to the debtors' crisis."

Loncar Previews Summit

PM0509110989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Budimir Loncar, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, by APN correspondent S. Gryzunov: "The Nonaligned Movement: Community of Interests"—no place or date of interview specified; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Yugoslavia is one of the founders and recognized leaders of the Nonaligned Movement. Budimir Loncar, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, answered questions by APN correspondent S. Gryzunov on the eve of the Ninth Conference of the heads of state and government from nonaligned countries which is due to begin its work in Belgrade 4 September (the leaders of diplomatic departments have assembled so far).

[Gryzunov] Following the September summit meeting, Yugoslavia will take over as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, whose modernization has been the topic of much that has been said and written recently. Comrade federal secretary, how do you perceive the renaissance of the movement's policy and activity?

[Loncar] You could have remarked that a clear delineation is always made between the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement. Policy is something strategically thought out, something that is always present in each element of activity. On the other hand, the movement is just a concrete expression of this policy and of its practical effectiveness.

Thus, we are not talking about a renaissance of policy itself. Not because it is a dogma, not because we are dealing with something that has been limited in advance and thus precludes the chance of any development. Ever since it was first formulated, and that was 28 years ago, the policy of nonalignment has remained an integral philosophy and strategy of perceiving and recognizing the fact of pluralism in the world and the interests which unite it. This policy did not coincide with any choice of ideology, and within its own ranks it did not lean toward monolithic unity which would be out of line with the movement's democratic nature.

It is a different matter when talking about a renaissance of the functioning of this policy. I am often inclined to think that we are lagging behind our own stances. This means that, in our actions, we are lagging behind the times, which changed the direction of the movement in the world or, if you like, we are lagging behind the world trends which have changed our times. In this sense, the movement must indeed initiate its own renaissance, and I would even express the hope that it ought to start everything afresh.

My answer implies the following.

The world ought to be perceived in all its dimensions and movements—in the aspect of the present and the possible—so as to lay, on this basis and in line with need, a foundation for an interlinked and specific approach toward the development of the positive processes that have arisen and of changes which are needed but have not yet begun.

The movement perceives its activity as a synthesis of the opinions and interests of a pluralist world, always promoting common global interests to the forefront; promoting flexibility as a path for the convergence of objectively different interests at a given time; this also means more openness for dialogue with both East and West. Furthermore, this means actively striving for such a dialogue and opening up new channels for communication with all.

Of course, all this presupposes more practical and more pragmatic methods which would render the movement more active in the world arena and make it a more desirable partner for others while, on the other hand, ensuring that its proposals are more acceptable and its objectives are easier to attain. The start of this process will be made in Belgrade, but it cannot be completed and finally formulated at the Belgrade Conference. Surgery is just the beginning of an organism's restoration, and the organism subsequently needs time, the proper medicines, and its own strength. The movement does possess this vital strength.

[Gryzunov] To what extent does the Nonaligned Movement participate in the process of easing tension between existing military-political alliances?

[Loncar] Had you asked me for how long it has participated in this process, I would have answered: from the very beginning, but the process itself began later than this beginning. This is not just a play on words. Apart from any other reasons, did the movement not emerge because that was the time of the culmination of the "cold war" and the world's division into two opposite camps with growing tension between them? Thus, and throughout its existence, the movement has participated in the struggle for detente and peace all over the world, and this was profoundly reflected in the concept or vision of the world which the policy of nonalignment promoted as a real alternative.

The movement played a major role in this process not only because it anticipated such a detente on a long-term basis, but it also suggested a path leading to it; we are talking about more than 100 countries profoundly interested in seeing a steady decline of the tension existing between military-political alliances right down to the point where there will be no more artificial barriers or any danger of clashes; with its pluralist and democratic organization, the movement sets an example of the unity of countries despite their belonging to different civilizations, and regardless of their ideological stance, or their size and economic strength.

At the same time, we cannot fail to note that the movement is not all that enterprising or specific when it comes to solving problems which could promote the process of detente, and that the mechanisms for its possible influence are insufficiently developed. Unfortunately, there are instances of intolerance, clashes, and exclusiveness even within its own ranks.

These two answers are not mutually exclusive; they are actually in dialectical relationship.

[Gryzunov] How do you perceive the possibility of collaboration between the movement, and Yugoslavia as one of this movement's leaders, and the USSR?

[Loncar] This question was partly answered in my reply to the previous one. But I do think that this offers an opportunity to speak about the movement's relations with the USSR in the past. There is no doubt that the USSR, through its stance and interests, supported one of the chief directions of the policy of nonalignment in the postwar period—the anticolonial struggle. The USSR always rendered specific support to liberated countries, which found this tremendously important because their goal was to strengthen their independence. At times, however, this aid was unable to rise above the rivalry between blocs, it became transformed into a desire for influence, and led to hegemonism. All this inevitably introduced elements of ideology in the movement whose policy on the whole opposed the ideologization of international relations, and it also created situation which the movement had to deal with within itself.

The policy of new thinking in the Soviet Union has put everything in its proper place. This is why, in the new situation when awareness of the community of interests is predominant in relations between the blocs, this policy must become the determining factor and must rise above all ideological differences. From this point of view, the movement can only sincerely welcome the Soviet initiatives in the sphere of international security and the new and bold steps and actions proclaimed by the policy of perestroyka and new thinking.

[Gryzunov] How would you appraise the SFRY's contribution to the Nonaligned Movement's activity?

[Loncar] Speaking of one's own contribution is a thankless task. I always believe that this can only be done by others if they wish to do so, even though the question of total objectivity is always present. Therefore, let me just bring to mind only an historical series of facts which could be helpful in drawing conclusions.

The very idea of nonalignment, being the outcome of certain reflections and actions by countries from the so-called "third world," entered international relations in Brioni, Yugoslavia, in 1956 when three great leaders—Tito, 'Abd-al-Nasir, and Nehru—signed the General Declaration in their countries' names. It was in 1960, at the 15th UN General Assembly, that Yugoslavia, in the person of President Tito together with Presidents 'Abd-al-Nasir, Sukarno, and Nkrumah, signed the well known appeal to the great powers which helped to expand and enhance the importance of nonalignment. The first conference was held in Yugoslavia in September 1961, and this marked the movement's beginning. We participated in all subsequent summit meetings. We have also been constant members of the Coordination Bureau ever since its formation. Now we have once more been elected by a majority of votes to host the summit conference, the ninth so far, and to chair the movement for the next 3 years.

Being chairman of the movement entails major commitments. This is a complex job for Yugoslavia and especially for its diplomacy. It will not be easy to pool all interests and coordinate actions so as to ensure that every country achieve a comprehension of its particular inclinations within the policy of nonalignment and uses this policy as a prism to examine all its national interests. But democratic procedures offer the only path to be followed by the movement in the attainment of its objectives.

Markovic Visits TANJUG Team at NAM Summit

LD0609185789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)—Today in the Sava Center, Ante Markovic, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, visited a TANJUG team reporting about the work of the ninth nonaligned countries' summit.

During the talks with members of the TANJUG team, Markovic praised TANJUG's thorough and detailed reporting about the conference dealing with both the heads of states or governments of the nonaligned countries, as well as about world reactions to the meeting.

Talking about the importance and range of the Belgrade summit, the FEC president pointed particularly to the importance of bilateral contacts held in Belgrade prior to and during the summit. These meetings and talks, which representatives of our top level leaderships had with the most prominent persons of the nonaligned countries, were in fact the most direct concretization or initiation of establishing overall, and in particular economic, cooperation with individual countries and regions. Many business deals were started in this way, deals which our country will have to look at in more detail after the summit. Today Markovic also visited the POOL AGENCY of the nonaligned countries, which reports also from the summit from the Sava Center.

Drnovsek Visits TANJUG Team

LD0509184489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—This afternoon, Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency and head of the Yugoslav delegation at the ninth Nonaligned summit, visited the TANJUG editorial team that is covering the ninth Nonaligned summit from the Sava Center.

In the course of a brief visit, TANJUG Director Mihailo Saranovic, surrounded by a numerous TANJUG team, informed Dr Drnovsek that TANJUG broadcasts its domestic and international reports on everything taking place at the top-level meeting of the nonaligned countries directly from the Sava Center. President Drnovsek praised the work of the Yugoslav news agency.

TANJUG Reports on Media Coverage of Summit

LD0509203589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (TANJUG)—Millions of televiewers all over the world's four continents watched the ceremony of inaugurating the 9th non-aligned summit in Belgrade. The three-and-a-half-hour-long live telecast was retransmitted by 18 countries while fifty or so TV teams kept sending their summit reports into the world.

In addition to TV teams from non-aligned countries, also working here and TV teams from Austria, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries no members of the Non-Aligned Movement, and this speaks a lot about a great interest being shown world-wide in the present top gathering of the non-aligned.

Yugoslavia's TV is daily preparing about eighty minutes of its coverage of the most important and interesting goings-on at the summit being retransmitted by a European satellite for telecommunications to the subscribers of cable television in Western Europe.

The general debate at the 9th non-aligned summit is going its way, but racing against time all the time.

None of sessions has started on time so far and rare were speakers to abide by the fixed rules of procedure providing for none of speakers to speak longer than twenty minutes.

For today, there is a list of 33 speakers, but this morning only eight chief delegates took the floor. Instead of their twenty minutes, some chief delegates, like India's Premier Gandhi or Cuba's Vice-President Raul Castro, were speaking twice longer.

An example opposite to that was offered by President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria who desisted from taking the floor and his noteworthy address added to the general debate in writing.

So, probably for such reasons, the summit's working chairmanship had no other choice than to introduce "a third shift," i.e. a night session—as provided for in the rules of procedure.

Libya's leader, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, became a summit's media star by having a caravan of camels and horses come to Belgrade and by putting up his traditional Arab tent in the garden of his Belgrade residence.

Al-Qadhdhafi should have come to the summit building escorted by his fifty-odd bodyguards, but he gave up having that because of a disagreement with his Yugoslav security guards.

Today, Col. Al-Qadhdhafi confirmed he's going to donate six camels (three Adult camels and three young camels) flown in here on board a special plane to the Belgrade zoo.